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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Zamyatin on Soviet View of Military Balance [MOSCOW NEWS] AA 1
USSR Continues Effort To Avert Nuclear War AA 2
[Shishkin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 2 Oct]
Dangers in U.S. Military Buildup Discussed [Kazanskiy] AA 3
Plans To Review Nonproliferation Agreement Hit AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers' Roundtable' CC 1
[Bovin, Shishlin, Levin]
Arms Race CC 1
Near East CC 4
Land Reclamation Experts Convene in Tashkent CC 7
Conclusion of Conference CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Policy, Reaction to As-Sadat Death Hit A 1
USSR Government Statement [PRAVDA 12 Oct] A 1
Demchenko Commentary [PRAVDA 9 Oct] A 1
Haig NBC Interview Cited A 2
U.S. Mideast Policy Viewed [Kondrashov] A 3
As-Sadat Victim of Own Policy [Ovchinnikov] A 4
NEWSWEEK Cited on Plans for 'Invasion' of Libya A 4
Reagan Decision To Reprocess Nuclear Fuel Noted A 5
Beglov on Proposal for Increased CIA Powers A 5
U.S. First-Strike Capability 'Threat' to World [Dmitriyev] A 6
State Department Report 'Ideological Sabotage' A 7
U.S. 'Expansion' in Micronesia Criticized [Matyash] A 8

SOUTH ASIA

Undeclared War Against Afghanistan Intensifying D 1
Afghan Supreme Court Chairman Visits Tashkent D 1
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 1 Oct]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Importance of Brezhnev-Le Duan Meeting Noted E 1
Indochinese Nations' Peace Proposal Hailed [Grammatikov] E 2
Khmer Meetings in Bangkok Doomed to Failure [Grammatikov] E 3
Soviet-Lao Cooperation Group Ends Moscow Session E 3
[PRAVDA 6 Oct]
Remarks by Lao Representative E 4

EASTERN EUROPE

Petrov Comment on Solidarity 'Grab for Power' [PRAVDA] F 1
RUDE PRAVO, NHAN DAN Cited on Polish Situation F 3
Polish Army Anniversary Celebrated at Meeting F 4
Jaruzelski Speech Cited F 4
Deputy Defense Minister Speaks F 5
Ustinov Greetings [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Oct] F 5
Increased Hooliganism, Crime in Poland Viewed F 6
Warsaw Party Delegation Ends Visit to Moscow F 7
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 2 Oct]

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG Foreign Minister's Visit to PRC Assessed [Ostrogorskiy] G 1
USSR-FRG Double Taxation Agreement Signed [DPA] G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Assassination of As-Sadat, Subsequent Events H 1
6 Oct in Cairo [Peresada in PRAVDA 8 Oct] H 1
Referendum, U.S. 'Alarm' H 1
Representation at Funeral [AFP] H 2
Haig Meetings, World Reaction H 2
Seyful-Mulyukov Commentary H 4
Ash-Shadli Remarks Reported Before, After 6 Oct H 5
Reports on 25 Sep H 5
Call for Referendum, Boycott H 5
Interview on 'Interference' H 6
Hoseyni Khamene'i Elected President of Iran H 6
Brezhnev Cable H 6
Khomeyni Approval H 6
Military Delegation Concludes Jordan Visit H 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Oct]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angolan Communique on S. African Attacks Cited J 1
SWAPO Delegate at Commonwealth Talks Interviewed J 1
Uganda Officials Receive Soviet Delegation J 1
Meeting With Obote [IZVESTIYA 4 Oct] J 1
Party General Secretary [PRAVDA 5 Oct] J 2
Congolese Military Delegation Pays 7-Day Visit J 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Oct]
African Trade Unionists Visit Uzbek SSR J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Chilean MAPU Member on Ouster of Chilean Regime K 1
Grenada Minister Accuses U.S. of Sabotage K 2
Salvadoran Cited on Guerillas' Source of Arms K 2
[Moiseyev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Oct]
Cuban Officials Meet With Soviet Labor Leaders [Havana] K 3
Sandanist Delegation Visits Uzbekistan K 3
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 30 Sep]
Gromyko Receives Outgoing Mexican Envoy K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

CPSU Slogans for October Revolution Anniversary O 1
[PRAVDA 11 Oct]

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA on Nationality Issues, Soviet Patriotism R 1
[Kaltakhchyan, 2 Oct]
Kazakh Academician Marks Union with Russia R 5
[Tulepbayev in IZVESTIYA 3 Oct]
Ponomarev Addresses War Veterans Conference R 8
CPSU Greets Soviet War Veterans Conference R 9
Official Views Passport Exchange Process R 10
[Yelisov in IZVESTIYA 30 Sep]
Ashkhabad Conference Discusses Crime Prevention R 11
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 29 Sep]
Safekeeping of Public Property Discussed R 12
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 29 Sep]
Ashkhabad Paper Attacks Turkmen Emigre R 12
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 30 Sep]
Railways Minister Pavlovskiy Visits Belorussia R 13
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 3 Oct]
Republic Ministerial, Court Appointments R 13
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 3 Oct, PRAVDA VOSTOKA 26 Sep]
Two Soviet Armenians Leave Belgian Embassy [AFP] R 13

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Grishkyavichus Views Consumer Services S 1
[PRAVDA 30 Sep]
Soviet Economist on Prices Policy, Problems S 5
[Bulochnikova in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 2 Oct]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports on Harvest Progress, Statistics T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 9-12 Oct T 1
9 October T 1
10 October T 1
11 October T 2
12 October T 2
Stockraising Preparations for Winter Assessed T 2
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 6 Oct]
Minister Notes Implementation of Agrarian Policy T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos 1314 Launched, Functioning Normally U 1
Raduga Communications Satellite Launched U 1
PRAVDA Views Work on High-Tension Power Lines [Glukhovskiy] U 1

ZAMYATIN ON SOVIET VIEW OF MILITARY BALANCE

LD091930 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Oct 81

[From "The Way We See It" program]

[Text] Today, we bring you an interview with the head of the International Affairs Department of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin, for the newspaper MOSCOW NEWS about who threatens world peace.

The head of the International Affairs Department in the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Leonid Zamyatin, has accused the United States of undermining peace and adding to the tension. Leonid Zamyatin, was speaking to the newspaper MOSCOW NEWS. Here is more of what he said:

The Reagan administration, he said, has from the outset worked to increase tension. Flexing their muscles, Reagan's men think that the United States can negotiate with the Soviet Union from positions of strength. Such a policy destroys all the roads leading to disarmament and (?leads to world tension). Leonid Zamyatin pointed to the United States' rejection of SALT II and its blunt declarations that America must plan to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union. U.S. military spending, he said, has reached unprecedented proportions. America is engaged in an outright arms buildup but it tries to conceal this with false talk about a Soviet threat.

The Central Committee official stressed that the Soviet Union will never allow the principle of equality and like security to be violated. If necessary, it will find additional means to counter the new American weapons. The Soviet Union, he said, does not wish to take part in a race. It would like to stop it. But the Reagan administration is giving top political priority to an arms buildup.

Leonid Zamyatin remarked that some Western politicians are apparently so blinded by anti-Sovietism that they assume for some reason that, with an arms race, they can wear down the Soviet Union and interfere with its economic plans. In the first place, he said, this is a clear underestimation of the Soviet potential. In the second place, such a policy of super-militarization will hit back at the American economy.

Lenoid Zamyatin accused Washington of working to break the strategic parity between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization and upset the regional balance in Europe. He recalled that the United States recognized the existence of strategic parity back in 1979 when it signed the Soviet-American SALT II, and the West has also recognized the regional balance in Europe where, for one, each side has about 1,000 delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons.

As for strategic warheads, he added, the Western nations have a total of 9,200 as against 6,000, that is, one half again as many. In the past decade, Leonid Zamyatin noted, the Western powers have very throughly modernized their military potential. The modernization program undertaken by the NATO countries did not begin with Pershing II's and cruise missiles. The United States for one has as much as totally renewed its air forces in Western Europe and is modernizing its atomic submarines, and its allies are doing the same. The Central Committee official said the Soviet Union is not increasing the number of medium-range missiles deployed in its western regions, and the overall capacity of nuclear charges is even diminishing. If 572 new American missiles are deployed in Western Europe, he said, the West will have 50 percent superiority in medium-range delivery vehicles, and this in turn will increase Western superiority in the explosive power of the charges as well.

In such a situation, obviously the Soviet Union will have to do what is necessary to restore the balance. About Washington's decision to put the neutron bomb into mass production, Leonid Zamyatin said there is still a chance to prevent its production, as was done in 1978. This, he said, is the Soviet position. Acceleration of the arms race because of the neutron bomb, he said, will impede any future talks and the Soviet Union hopes that the talks on medium-range missiles will go forward constructively, though it would be naive to overlook possible American sabotage. The Soviet Union, he said, would not like to add the neutron weapon to the agenda of future talks.

The Central Committee official pointed out that on other continents as well as Europe the United States is pursuing a destabilizing policy. It is encouraging militarization of Japan and China, and energetically rearming Pakistan. As for southern Africa, Leonid Zamyatin called it a permanent hot spot. The South African Republic, he said, undertook brazen aggression against Angola with the connivance of the United States, which used its veto in the United Nations Security Council. The United States, he went on, seeks to dominate the Middle East and southwest Asia, and now there is talk of creating a legitimate framework for introducing American troops into the region on the basis of the Camp David principles. This is in addition, he said, to the very serious military threat which Israel poses. Leonid Zamyatin noted that the United States has kept warships in the Gulf area ever since the seizure of American hostages in Tehran.

Leonid Zamyatin summed up by saying that the United States bends international law to its own interests, ignoring the interests of other nations. The United States, he said, is undermining peace and adding to the tension.

USSR CONTINUES EFFORT TO AVERT NUCLEAR WAR

PM121007 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin's "International Review": "Avert the Threat of Nuclear War!"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has fittingly continued a tradition established in the first days of the inception of the United Nations. At the 36th UN General Assembly session currently in progress in New York, our country has submitted yet another important initiative aimed at averting a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union has proposed that the General Assembly, on behalf of all UN member states, adopt a declaration solemnly proclaiming that states and statesmen resorting to the first use of nuclear weapons would be committing a very grave crime against mankind, against life on earth itself. Any doctrines permitting the first use of nuclear weapons and any actions pushing the world toward catastrophe, the draft declaration also states, are incompatible with the laws of human morality and the lofty ideals of the United Nations.

Our country has previously submitted concrete initiatives aimed at averting nuclear war. It was for precisely this purpose that in 1971 the USSR concluded the agreement with the United States on measures to lessen the danger of nuclear war. It was precisely the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies that submitted a proposal in 1976 that all the states which signed the Helsinki Final Act adopt a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other.

But it is also well known that Washington has long been making attempts to retard or even wreck previously started talks on a number of important questions concerned with limiting arms and lessening the nuclear danger. Leading representatives of the Reagan administration are openly denigrating the SALT II treaty and even the very process of strategic arms limitation. Moreover, they have unleashed an unprecedented peacetime arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear arms, and are forcing on their people the idea that the use of nuclear weapons is permissible and even advisable.

Unless this insane lurch toward nuclear catastrophe is stopped, the whole of mankind will be threatened by a lethal danger. "The peoples must know the truth about the disastrous consequences for mankind which would result from nuclear war." These words spoken from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev have penetrated the souls of millions of people in the world. Responding to them, prominent British political and public figure Lord Brockway stated: "We are witnessing the emergence of increasingly sophisticated types of weapons of mass destruction. This is precisely why there is a need for the most vigorous actions by all peoples aimed at stopping the world from sliding toward the abyss of nuclear war. Increasingly broad masses of people, including in Britain, are beginning to realize this. Increasing numbers of Britons are saying: 'No to cruise missiles!' 'No to neutron weapons!'"

No question, no matter how major it may be, can or must obstruct the main purpose for which the United Nations was created 36 years ago. This is the question of how to preserve peace. The war from whose flames the United Nations emerged cost 50 million lives and left a legacy of thousands and thousands of razed cities, towns and villages. Approximately 5 megatons of various explosives were used in that war. But now a single modern ballistic missile can carry a payload exceeding the explosive force of all the conventioanl bombs dropped during recent wars. According to specialists' calculations, 10,000 times as much nuclear explosive as was used during World War II has been stockpiled in countries' arsenals.

Nevertheless the United States is spurring on the creation of more and more new types of arms. These include the MX ICBM's, the submarine-launched Trident missiles, new strategic bombers, new nuclear missiles for Western Europe, and neutron weapons which the Reagan administration has decided to produce. And Washington propaganda depicts all this as the "upgrading" of American arms.

In fact, the United States is already armed to the teeth. According to American data, more than 30,000 nuclear warheads, including approximately 22,000 of the same average size as the bombs which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and approximately 10,000 strategic warheads with hundreds of times the capacity have been stockpiled in the United States. Surely all this is not needed to pursue a policy of "deterrence," as official Washington claims? "No," D. Ellsberg, a well-known member of the U.S. antiwar movement, answers. "The creation of such excessively enormous stockpiles is the result of constant U.S. efforts to secure supremacy for itself and create a 'first strike' potential."

The use of nuclear weapons, which threaten mankind's existence, is inconceivable to normal people. The congress of "physicians for the prevention of nuclear war" cited calculations showing the consequences of the explosion of a 1-megaton bomb over a city of 1 million people. According to these calculations, 300,000 people would die directly from the effect of the blast, heat radiation and the consequences of irradiation, and approximately 400,000 would suffer injuries, burns and radioactive irradiation, According to data from American scientists, a thermonuclear explosion over a city of 3 million people would cause the death of 1 million.

One would think that in the light of these serious warnings from the experts, nobody could find the words to support the unleashing of nuclear war. The very suggestion sounds blasphemous, like the ravings of a madman. Nevertheless, there are such people in the United States -- and I am not talking about hawks whose minds have been warped by the cold war, but qualified "specialists"and "strategists." One of them, Prof Herman Kahn of the Hudson Institute -- a not unknown Pentagon "theorist" of nuclear war -- said the following outright in a 21 September interview with the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT: "We must be prepared to really fight and win a nuclear war. I call this 'thinking the unthinkable.'"

The Soviet Union, with the support of all the world's peoples, resolutely rejects such "thoughts about the unthinkable" as criminal. Our country is oriented toward strengthening the pillars of life, not burying mankind. In submitting its latest initiative the USSR urges all UN members to reject the doctrines of various kinds which proclaim the "permissibility" and "acceptability" of nuclear war.

All honest people have a duty to rebuff those influential forces which are fueling war hysteria and fanning enmity and hatred toward other states and peoples.

In submitting the draft declaration on preventing nuclear catastrophe for examination by the UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union has taken an important concrete step toward curbing the dangerous development of world events and consolidating the laws of human morality and the lofty ideals of the United Nations. "Throughout the history of the United Nations there has not been a single General Assembly session at which the USSR has not submitted constructive initiatives to safeguard lasting peace and detente on earth," George Fuchs, president of the international Peace Institute in Vienna, stresses. "At the current UN General Assembly session in New York, the USSR has submitted a whole package of proposals on disarmament and detente. However, I would particularly like to single out the draft declaration 'Preventing Nuclear Catastrophe,' which proclaims that states and statesmen who resort to the first use of nuclear weapons would be committing a very grave crime against mankind. Everybody who cherishes peace has a duty to outlaw nuclear weapons and those who use them first."

And here is the view of a prominent U.S. public figure, retired Brig Gen Hugh Hester: "The Soviet Union's call to proclaim the first use of nuclear weapons by states and statesmen a very grave crime against mankind is the logical result of the USSR's consistent struggle for lasting peace, disarmament and progress. It reflects the USSR's sincere desire to resolve as speedily as possible the main problem of the age -- saving the world's peoples from the threat of nuclear war. Before it is too late the world community must with all seriousness and responsibility examine and approve the draft declaration and use this document as an important means to combat any attempts to make use of nuclear weapons." The widespread support which has greeted this new Soviet initiative will undoubtedly exert a sobering influence on certain hotheads in Washington.

The Herman Kahns and their sympathisers in the Pentagon should not forget either that 1 October marks the 35th anniversary of the sentencing of the main Nazi war criminals by the Nuremburg international tribunal. This was the first time in history that the criminal policy of a state which led to the unleashing of aggressive wars and the annihilation of millions of people had been condemned, and the people who bore the main responsibility for this punished.

The verdict of the Nuremburg tribunal is of historic significance and is a grave warning to all who gamble on aggressive war and the utilization of inhuman types of weapons, especially weapons of mass destruction, and also to those who attempt to incite conflicts among states.

The Soviet Union proposes that the declaration stress that it is the supreme duty and direct responsibility of leaders of states with nuclear weapons to act in such a way as to neutralize the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict. The nuclear arms race must be halted and reversed by joint efforts through honest and equal talks.

Nuclear energy must be used solely for peaceful purposes, solely for mankind's benefit.

DANGERS IN U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP DISCUSSED

LD121228 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Vladimir Kazanskiy commentary]

[Text] The United States military-industrial complex, the danger posed by which was underlined by President Eisenhower in his day, has every reason to be satisfied. Under the program it is going to get major contracts in the next decade and draw huge profits from them. Under the program, 100 B-1 strategic bombers are to be manufactured along with 100 MX missiles and 1,000 cruise missiles, 9 Trident submarines and new ballistic missiles for them.

The program provides for developing another bomber and for a whole range of other military preparations. The total cost of the program is $180 billion.

What promises unheard of profits to the American military-industrial corporations can however result in a tragedy for the American people and the entire mankind. In fact, the program signifies an unprecedented strategic arms buildup and the start of another spiral of the arms race. Announcing their new military plans the American leaders have assured the nation that they are genuinely concerned about the security of the United States. But these claims do not have a leg to stand on. In this nuclear age, a lasting peace and international security cannot be secured by a massive arms buildup. The moment when the arms race will have passed the point of no return is drawing near fast.

Are the American leaders really unaware that the Soviet Union will strengthen its defenses and the defenses of its allies to match the American new strategic arms program? It is clear to everyone that the only result of Washington's dramatic stepping up of war preparations will be a sharp exacerbation of the confrontation and the further destabilization of the overall international situation, which is fraught with most grave consequences.

Soviet-American relations largely determine the international situation and they cannot be rebuilt every other 4 years as the administration in the United States is changed. It is of utmost importance to preserve everything positive that has been achieved in Soviet-American relations. Talks should be held to advance these relations further and seek mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of equality and equal security.

However, the American administration continues to ignore the needs for strategic arms limitation talks, which are the only reasonable approach to the limiting of the arms race. It is quite prepared to forget the agreements reached earlier and all positive developments in relations between the two countries that took place in the seventies. Irresponsibility and adventurism have obviously prevailed in the White House.

The administration is behaving as if it has forgotten that the existence and well-being of the American people depend on the decisions it makes. There are serious reasons to question the sincerity of the Reagan administration's commitment to hold talks on nuclear arms in Europe in Geneva on the 30th of next month. It looks as though the chief objective of Washington's policy with regards to the issue now is to allay fears of those concerned at this dangerous foreign policy line while at the same time to go on building up arms in a bid to upset the overall strategic balance are bound to end in failure. The United States plans for gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and retaining it belong in the realm of fantasy. The Soviet Union will not allow anyone to pose a threat to its security. A policy of banking on nuclear superiority, pursued by those who initiated the new military programme in Washington is a mad policy.

PLANS TO REVIEW NONPROLIFERATION AGREEMENT HIT

LD112120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1446 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Oct (TASS) -- Having adopted a policy of whipping up tension in international relations, the Reagan administration is nurturing monstrous plans for spreading the nuclear arms race throughout the globe, consciously planning to violate the international agreement in this sphere, of which the United States was also a signatory.

In an article headlined "The Administration Strives To Limit the Sphere of Action of Laws Which Restrict the Spread of Nuclear Weapons Abroad," the Washington POST notes that J. Malone, assistant to the secretary of state and chairman of the Interdepartmental Policy Review Group, prepared a memorandum for the "unofficial" discussion in Congress of the administration's proposal to annul the key points of existing legislation blocking the sale of nuclear weapons to other countries. The authors of the article write that the memorandum, will be discussed on 19 October at a special session devoted to questions of the United States' nuclear policy.

The proposals, which are to be discussed in the session, provide for the transfer of control over the granting of export licenses to the U.S. State Department, whereas previously this matter was handled by a special independent commission on nuclear control, created by Congress. Further, as the Washington POST writes, the administration intends to fight to annul the law banning "American nuclear exports and the granting of military and economic aid to countries attempting to produce their own nuclear weapons." Besides this, the administration intends to "weaken the provisions of current laws" requiring international inspection of atomic sites in those countries which would like to purchase nuclear materials in the United States.

A simple enumeration of these measures clearly testifies to the fact that the administration's aim is to achieve for itself total freedom from controls in the export of military nuclear technology.

According to the Washington POST's information, the document prepared by Malone contains a warning that a "fundamental review" such as this of American policy might lead to severe criticism both in the United States and abroad.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE"

LD112140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 11 Oct 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, international affairs journalist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin and all-union radio foreign political commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Good day, dear comrade radio listeners. The newspapers today publish the CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in which, as always, great attention is devoted to international policy. In one of these slogans the sacred struggle for the greatest right, the right to life, is mentioned and the struggle against the threat of a nuclear war is submitted as a task of primary importance.

Arms Race

The problem of limiting nuclear armaments, the most dangerous for mankind, has already been widely discussed at the 26th CPSU Congress and has been clearly embodied in the in the peace program for the eighties. Now this principled policy of the Soviet Union finds its specific development in the proposal submitted at the UN General Assembly session currently in progress to adopt a declaration on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

[Shishlin] This proposal which has been submitted at the United Nations by the Soviet Union is the logical extension of those specific and practical proposals submitted by the Soviet Union in order to start on the practical solution of the problem of problems, the problem of limiting and halting the arms race.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that the Soviet proposal submitted at the United Nations is indeed in itself yet another link in the chain of those efforts which are essentially aimed at making the eighties a time of peace, a time when detente will get its second wind, a time when detente will acquire a truly confident rhythm.

[Bovin] Furthermore, the meaning of this new initiative of ours is underlined in the complex situation in which it is made, because as wonderful as detente may be, comrades, we understand full well that right now detente is experiencing a very difficult time. It has slowed down considerably and the situation has become more complicated in general [word indistinct] because of American policy. And what the Soviet Union is doing now is principally aimed precisely at returning to the time of detente and this is precisely what is behind our latest proposals.

[Shishlin] Yes, and here it should be said that there may be different forms of logic. There is the Soviet logic -- and I would like to say quite definitely that this is not a logic of weakness -- the Soviet Union has sufficient capability at its disposal to defend its interests and the interests of its allies. But these considerable defense capabilities which our country enjoys prompt us to seek different relations, more peaceful and even relations. We would like to lower the level of military confrontation.

And then there is another logic: that displayed by the United States. This logic is expressed in those decisions which have been presented by President Reagan somewhat dramatically and even with a certain theatricality. I mean, as our radio listeners know, the decision of the MX missiles, the decision on the strategic bomber, the decision on neutron weaponry and so forth.

[Bovin] I have here right in front of me the very strategic program of President Reagan published by the White House on 2 October.

I am going to read the introduction to this program. The introduction is expressed quite curiously as follows: In the last few months we have worked out a comprehensive plan for reestablishing our strategic potential for deterrence. The present program will put an end to the relative weakening of the American strategic potential and will secure for the United States the possibility of changing in the coming years the progress of American-Soviet rivalry in the strategic sphere.

That is how Reagan's program starts. But essentially it is, of course, an attempt to find some ways of overcoming the strategic parity which has been established between the Soviet Union and America. Such is the real meaning of the these actions by the Americans. For them, balance in the sphere of strategic systems, this balance is taken as a sign of weakness for America and they are now trying by hook or by crook to move away from this parity. And it is from here that they derive the line that they need 100 new B-1 bombers, 100 new MX missiles, a new guidance and control system, and soon and so forth. This is what Reagan's program is essentially.

But it should be said that in America itself, this program is far from being universially acclaimed. It is still being actively discussed. Why are the MX missiles needed? This was explained as follows: Since the precision and reliability of Soviet missiles have greatly increased, the Soviet Union could virtually hit all land-based America Minuteman and Titan missiles. And so, to shut this window of vulnerability, as they call it, they have plans for mobile MX missiles with several thousands shelters, and thus their safety margin is increased. But what has happened now? Well, those MX missiles which they want to manufacture will be placed in the fixed Titan and Minuteman silos, while the protection of these silos will merely be enhanced, so to speak.

The Americans have now virtually abandoned the idea behind these MX's, and it should be said that Reagan's strategic amendments are encountering objections among a certain section of the American military. But the President is the President, and he has spoken.

[Shishlin] It looks as if, in adopting these decisions, the American administration is acting according to some purely arithmetical system: plus minus, plus minus. But politics is at least algebra. And the tug-of-war which the United States is proposing to the Soviet Union is a tug-of-war which really does exist -- let us speak frankly -- and it has been quite difficult for the Soviet Union in this tug-of-war. But from this difficult position we have emerged with the result we desired. We have achieved true strategic equality in the correlation of military forces. But we want something else. The aim of our political....

[Bovin] ... not to raise the level of this parity, but rather to lower it.

[Shishlin] To lower it and look for more harmonious relations within the framework of implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence or, if you like, the code of peaceful coexistence which was worked out by the representatives of 35 states at the all-European conference in Helsinki.

[Levin] Now the fact that attempts at a tug-of-war are doomed to failure -- U.S. attempts -- is also echoed in what Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress. He recalled that the Soviet Union has in the past proposed a ban on the creation of the Trident sea-based missile system in the United States and on the corresponding system in our country. The americans rejected this idea. As a result of this they created such a Trident system, we created a similar Typhoon system, and consequently parity was not disrupted -- we did not allow a break in parity -- but the level, the very same level of which you spoke, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, rose.

[Bovin] In addition, it is now generally recognized as a fundamental fact that increasing the number of missiles does not enhance security. On the contrary, if we are to speak of problems of security, a better way of enhancing security of the Soviet Union, America and in the world as a whole is to lower the level of strategic weaponry.

[Shishlin] I would like to introduce a purely personal recollection into our conversation. There is a certain fairly complex personality, an actor and film script writer, with everything that this entails, a man with a Russian surname: Peter Ustinov. Some 2 years ago a conference of public figures was held at UNESCO on the very subject we have been discussing, the subject of peace. Well Peter Ustinov said that he was talking to an American general who said that, let's say, the Soviet Union has, I can't remember the exact magnitude but let's say, the capability of hitting the United States five times over, and that we for our part have supposedly an approximately equal or greater capability. And he said: You must be mad. This is the logic of a madman.

And despite this logic of madmen, as we return to the proposal submitted by the Soviet delegation at the United Nations General Assembly, it was the logic of reason and goodwill which dictated the Soviet idea of preventing a nuclear disaster. It dictated the Soviet proposal which is a logical step in the peace program for the eighties approved by the 26th congress.

[Levin] Explaining the submission of this proposal, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said that the supreme UN duty is to prevent that which is irremediable; and that on these grounds the Soviet Union proposes that the United Nations should authoritatively and decisively declare that the first use of nuclear weapons is a heinous crime against humanity. That, really, is the quintessence of the new Soviet peace initiative.

Let me say that that initiative has received very wide support from the peace-loving public. I'll quote a few facts: Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaroslav Knizka says: The Soviet draft declaration is particularly timely. (Thomas Halstead), director of the mass American public organization Physicians for Social Responsibility, says: The Soviet draft declaration proclaiming first use of nuclear weapons to be a very grave crime is one that no sensible person can disagree with. Here is another opinion, from (Salvio Martines), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of Brazil, who said: Deserving of the highest praise is the position of the USSR, which has submitted to the world community a draft declaration on preventing a nuclear disaster.

And I would like to remark in this connection that this declaration is being very actively supported by the fraternal socialist countries, which regard the peace program for the eighties as the foundation of the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist states.

[Bovin] Many paths lead to peace, but they are very specific paths, and we can move toward peace by very specific paths. And when we speak of this declaration, it is one of the specific actions, as we have said, that form part of the general picture of the active and enterprising policy that is being pursued by the countries of socialism now, at the beginning of the eighties.

[Levin] It is very important to note also that the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries is encountering growing support among the international public. Just the other day we witnessed -- only yesterday there was a very massive demonstration in Bonn by opponents of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the territory of West Europe. This had been preceded by such actions as Peace March 81 from Copenhagen to Paris; the march of peace supporters in Italy from Perugia to Assisi; and the very big peace demonstration in West Berlin, timed to coincide with the visit to that city of American Secretary of State Haig.

These facts pose very acutely the question of the political realities of our time. The West German paper KOLNER STADT-ANZEIGER has published a very long article on the dimensions of the antiwar movement in the FRG, in which it says that politicians who konw their business are beginning to ask whether it is true that the peace movement is something triggered off by Soviet propaganda, that, in pondering this question, they are coming to the conclusion that to date peace propaganda has remained the initiative of the Soviet Union, and that the West must do something in answer to it. But the West, the ruling circles of the capitalist countries, seem to have no desire to join in this peace campaign.

[Shishlin] I believe that in the West also there are enough serious politicians, serious people -- not to speak of the public -- who know very well what war is like, modern war even more so. And part of the problem, I believe, consists of two levels, as it were. The first, of which everyone is aware, is that the risk of a nuclear disaster is an insane, impossible risk. But now this movement of which you have been talking, Viktor Nikolayevich, introduces a rather new element, I believe. An awareness is beginning to emerge of another element -- that is, that the very existence of the threat of such a nuclear disaster is in itself also an impossible risk for mankind. And it is a question not only of eliminating the nuclear disaster, of averting it, but of eliminating the threat of such a disaster.

But of course (?the world is not) a roundtable, the world, the globe, is round but it has a great number of very sharp and dramatic corners, and as we have said before in our converstaion with listeners, of course some of the most dramatic events at present are the events in the Near East.

Near East

(Bovin] Yes, indeed, the death of As-Sadat has introduced quite a few new elements into the situation in the Near East. The funeral of the former Egyptian president took place yesterday, but Reagan was not allowed to go to Cairo for reasons of security, and the American delegation was headed by Haig. It is interesting that the delegation included three former U.S. presidents: Carter, Nixon and Ford.

[Shishlin] That must be a record.

[Bovin] A record, a record, of course. Well, a lot is being written about the event itself. It is quite unprecedented that during a parade a vehicle suddenly stops and men jump out and start shooting. Cairo's official view now seems to be that it was the action of some individuals from the extreme rightwing fanatical religious organizations.

[Shishlin] I believe the latest arrests in Egypt have greatly inflamed religious feuds.

[Bovin] Just so, But they are now trying to dissociate the army at all costs from the affair, (?to assert) that it was not an army plot but the action of such people. But a whole lot of questions immediately arise: Who could have given permission for these people to have live ammunition? Why was the vehicle on the edge of the line, next to the presidential dais? And so on and so forth.

[Levin] And there is also evidence that someone was firing from behind the platform as well.

[Bovin] I think that is just rumor. But what is not rumor is this: There is the fact that on 3 September, for example, 1 month ago, in the space of 3 hours during the night more than 1,500 opposition figures were arrested in Egypt. Seven newspapers were closed that day. Sixty-eight journalists were removed from their jobs. The opposition had been putting pressure on the president the whole time, and he took certain measures to abolish it -- very tough measures. Thus what happened was evidently not the result of some isolated actions but rather an expression of the opposition process that is taking place in the country.

Here is another interesting observation. When it happened, well-known American television commentator Cronkite immediately flew in. He said in his television commentary that he had been struck by the contrast between the way the Egyptian people reacted to the death of An-Nasir 11 years ago and the way they are reacting now to the death of As-Sadat. Cronkite continues: When the news of An-Nasir's death spread through Cairo, huge masses of people poured into the streets; people threw themselves on the pavement in their grief; nothing of the sort is to be seen now -- a truly unusual calm. This is evidently indicative of something.

Well, as to the international asepcts of this event, they are fairly numerous. First, the Americans are in quite a quandary, because they had put their stake on As-Sadat in trying to set up a strategic alliance there on an anti-Soviet basis.

They are extremely upset in Tel Aviv, because in April next year Sinai is to be completely liberated. It was thought -- though here, too, there were vacillations -- that As-Sadat would generally implement the conditions of the peace treaty once that had been done. But now As-Sadat has gone and the element of uncertainty is increased. And thus the nervousness in Israel has correspondingly increased. It is natural that the majority of the Arab countries have reacted to this event, as the West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes: In the Arab world there is jubilation over the killing of As-Sadat, whom many here regard as the betrayer of the just cause of the Arab struggle. Overall, the element of uncertainty there has of course increased.

[Shishlin] Any event of this kind -- and this is clearly an extraordinary event, it has really cast an extra, merciless light on the whole of this Near East drama, and all this Near East....

[Bovin] It has exposed certain things there.

[Shishlin] Yes, and suddenly, so to speak, behind an individual act of terror, although the number of victims there, it seems....

[Bovin] Well, it is thought that the number of dead is 4-5 more than 30 injured [words indistinct]....

[Shishlin] ...But behind this act of terror there have suddenly in point of fact emerged phenomena of a deep-seated nature, so to speak. This is in essence a crisis for Egypt, the Near East and for American policy. [words indistinct]...

[Bovin] ...And for the Camp David process, although Mubarak, the future president of Egypt, has evidently said that he will continue the same policy. Well, by and large that is evidently how it will be. Of course a great many new nuances will arise here, but it is just too premature to talk about this at this stage.

Well, a few words about Mubarak himself. He was born in 1928, and he is an airman as far as his basic military background is concerned. He graduated from an air force academy in Egypt and from the Frunze Academy in Moscow. He piloted many aircraft. Then in Egypt he was chief of staff of the air force, and commander of the air force. He was made a marshal after the 1973 war -- he evidently gave a good account of himself there -- and in 1974 he received the rank of air marshal. [Words indistinct] and so forth, but all the same he was also in As-Sadat's shadow, and observers saw him as a competent functionary implementing As-Sadat's line. What he is going to do and how he is going to act as an independent politician, so to speak, is of course evidently difficult to judge at the moment.

[Levin] I would like to draw our listeners attention to the way in which the United States reacted, not in the political but the practical sense. What did it do immediately? In the first place, the Pentagon gave an order to the Rapid Deployment Force to intensify its state of readiness, and ordered the American armed forces in the Near East, including 4,000 Marines aboard ships in the Mediterranean, to take enhanced precautionary measures.

[Bovin] Yes, because the Americans are afraid that all kinds of uncontrollable events could occur in Egypt.

[Levin] But they also clearly wanted to interfere in these events.

[Bovin] That goes without saying.

[Levin] There is no doubt about that. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to another piece in the American press, which deals with the significance of the Egyptian base at Ra's Banas for U.S. Near East planes. The base, Washington POST Near East correspondent Wilson writes, plays a very important role in the Pentagon's large-scale plan for the rapid transfer of armed forces to the Near East and the Persian Gulf area. Under these plans the United States intended to spend $50-60 million on extending runways and constructing arms depots and camps where troops are to be stationed.

Perhaps this factor illuminates the strategic role which the United States assigned in its Near East plans to Egypt under As-Sadat's leadership, and now it is pausing for thought -- nor is it the only one pausing for thought.

[Bovin] For the moment it is generally -- I would say -- not so much pausing for thought as in a state of commotion.

[Levin] In a state of shock.

[Bovin] Yes. James Reston, who is a very calm and soberminded journalist, began his article on As-Sadat's death with the following phrase: The killing of President As-Sadat of Egypt has stunned Washington and has forced the American adminstration and Congress to ponder the U.S. policy in the Near East. It may be that this is the only crumb of comfort in all this tragedy. The Americans have something to think about in this situation, although this thinking process has generally not yet become clearly defined.

[Levin] Many opinions and rumors are being voiced in the Western press concerning what is going to happen. There really is a vast amount of speculation, and it is clearly premature to judge how well-founded any of it is at the moment, only time will show where we go from here. But for instance, the British paper THE TIMES expresses the opinion that the future Egyptian leader may not be prepared to pursue a pro-Western policy as blindly as As-Sadat and that he will pay more attention to the views of his Arab neighbors.

[Bovin] Well, Mubarak is (?a man) of fairly pro-Western, pro-American leanings. But on the other hand everyone is noting that he really has attempted many times to repair Egypt's relations with the other Arab states, and he has busied himself with this a lot although admittedly not very successfully.

[Shishlin] I believe that these dramatic events in Egypt will draw fresh attention to the well-known Soviet proposal for a Near East settlement -- to be more precise, settlement on a broad basis with the involvement of all the interested sides so that in the Near East problems should not be resolved between the great powers, but above all by taking into account the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, by taking into account the legitimate rights of all the states of this region [words indistinct caused by interruption] of course, Israel. Moreover, in this respect the Soviet proposal, as set out by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th congress, makes it quite clear that the Soviet Union is prepared to take part in constructive international efforts attended by all the Arab states without exception, with the participation of Israel, as well as the participation of the United States.

[Bovin] With the participation of the Palestinians?

[Shishlin] Naturally, with the participation of the Palestinians.

[Levin] So now, at a time when the world is once again experiencing the latest flare-up of tension, when we are experiencing complex and contradictory developments, it is particularly significant to have a clearly defined point of reference indicating the way toward surmounting crisis situations, toward embarking on the path of the even development of international relations. Such a point of reference is provided by the tenets of the peace program for the eighties echoed in the slogans of our party's Central Committee for the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: May the peace program for the eighties set out by the 26th CPSU Congress be implemented!

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the fraternal socialist countries is aimed at this and is actively supported by many liberated states. It also enjoys widespread popularity and active support among the popular masses in the capitalist countries. Thus it can be said with complete confidence that this program corresponds to the aspirations of the peoples; it points the way to a safe and peaceful future.

With that, our time has elapsed and we end our program. All the best, esteemed comrade listeners. Thank you for your attention.

LAND RECLAMATION EXPERTS CONVENE IN TASHKENT

GF081432 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Participants in an international conference on land reclamation have arrived in Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR. The conference is convening under the auspices of the United Nations. Experts from developing countries in Asia and Africa are attending the conference.

The world is well aware of the Uzbek SSR's achievements in the field of land reclamation. For instance, work to reclaim about half a million hectares of land has been completed. Towns and farms have been set up on reclaimed land. The powerful irrigation facilities established on reclaimed land are now providing high yields in cotton and other crops. Reclamation work in our soviet republic continues incessantly.

Conclusion of Conference

GF101430 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The international conference in Tashkent on (?mutual cooperation in land reclamation) ended on 9 October. Well-known Soviet scientists and experts from 40 developing countries in Asia and Africa participated in the conference. Uzbek scientists also addressed the conference sessions and briefed their counterparts from developing countries on many [words indistinct] and acquainted them with their experiences in land reclamation.

The participants in this conference, which was organized under the auspices of the United Nations, will travel to [word indistinct] and tour the water installations there, which have been in use for a long time.

U.S. POLICY, REACTION TO AS-SADAT DEATH HIT

USSR Government Statement

PM130929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 81 p 1

["USSR Government Statement to the U.S. Government" -- PRAVDA Headline]

[Text] In recent days the United States of America has been practicing gross pressure on a sovereign state -- the Arab Republic of Egypt. The sending of U.S. warships to the shores of Egypt, the alerting of Marine units which are in the Mediterranean area as well as the so-called Rapid Deployment Force which is stationed in U.S. territory can only be regarded in this way. By the same token U.S. officials' statements in which attempts are essentially made to order the Egyptians' actions are inadmissible.

It is perfectly evident that no internal events taking place in this or that state, Egypt in this case, can serve as a justification for such actions on the part of a foreign power, actions incompatible with the universally recognized norms of international relations.

Irrespective of whether the United States likes or dislikes this or that event in Egypt, it does not have the right to put pressure on that country, on its people and literally, from the first hours to interfere in what is happening there.

There can be no two ways about it: An attempt at gross diktat from the outside and disregard for the people's right to be the arbiter of its own destiny is manifest. If what is being done by the United States is not an interference in the internal affairs of another state, what is?

The Government of the United States must be aware that its actions in connection with what happened in Egypt are not only unlawful but also increase the dangerous tension in the entire area. All this does not tally with those statements which were repeatedly made by U.S. leaders about the need to show restraint in international relations and not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples, and directly contradicts the task of lessening tension and strengthening international security, which all states are faced with now and which is the focus of attention at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

The Soviet Government resolutely condemns the U.S. attempts at interfering in any way in the internal affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt. What is happening around Egypt cannot but affect the Soviet Union's security interests, and it will attentively follow the development of events.

Demchenko Commentary

PM121613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 81 p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column"; "Gamble on Force"]

[Text] The assassination of Egypt's President as-Sadat during a military parade has added yet another page to the stormy history of the Near East.

The reports received from Cairo today give cause to believe that, despite such an unexpected turn of events which burst forth in an atmosphere of powerful political ferment in Egyptian society, the situation in the country as a whole remains calm. Constitutional procedure has been observed in transferring power to an interim president and setting a date for new elections.

However, if we turn to another batch of cables being received from the United States, it is not difficult to conclude that As-Sadat's death has produced a real nervous shock there. As has often been the case recently, Washington's first reaction, approved by the White House and the State Department, has been to order the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in the Near East or ready for transfer there to be put in a state of combat readiness.

The reports mention the names of the aircraft carriers and the numbers of landing ships and Marines to be dispatched to the shores of Egypt and Libya and the waters of the Persian Gulf. Across the Atlantic, at Fort Bragg, the 18th Airborne Corps, which is part of the Rapid Deployment Force, is preparing for action.

Why then, one asks, all this nervousness and all these military preparations? In a word, why this latest saber rattling in such a sensitive part of the world? After all, you would think that what happens in Egypt is the internal affair of that country. But Washington thinks otherwise. The press conference which Secretary of State A. Haig has just given can serve to confirm this.

He said, in particular, that the basis of U.S. policy in the Near East remains the Camp David agreements and the hopes pinned on the Israeli-Egyptian rapprochement. According to him, Washington cannot ignore the threats which internal and external forces are bringing to bear on the Near East.

Such a statement gives every reason to believe that the present show of strength by the Pentagon is designed to intimidate the Arabs and exert pressure on Egypt in order to keep it in the procrustean bed of the Camp David agreements, which have aroused the sharp condemnation from the Arab -- including the Egyptian -- public. As for external interference, these words can only be applied to the United States itself. It is known that Washington's ruling circles have long been trying to manipulate the situation in the Near East and to control its natural resources against the will of the peoples living there. This course, as events have shown, is not leading to peace at all: It is merely complicating the already explosive situation in the region.

Haig NBC Interview Cited

LD120912 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 12 Oct, TASS -- The Washington administration is seeking to take advantage of the recent events in Egypt to escalate further U.S. military presence in the Near and Middle East and interference in the domestic affairs of the countries in the region. This has been confirmed, in particular, by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who said in an interview with the American NBC television network that the United States intends to play the part of leader in the Middle East. According to him, the United States is going to ensure such "leadership" by demonstrating American military presence in the region. Haig said that one of the problems which he, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and other administration officials discussed in Cairo was the question of holding military exercises next month with the participation of U.S. Armed Forces. He pointed out that the United States will increase substantially the presence of its troops in the region for participation in the maneuvers. In particular, they will be reinforced by moving to that region strategic B-52 bombers and other similar aricraft. Haig also reaffirmed that the Pentagon intends to use Egypt's military structures and facilities for needs of the American Rapid Deployment Force.

The U.S. Secretary of State's declaration serves as a new reminder that Washington, proceeding from its selfish hegemonistic aspirations, continues its perilous policy of heightening tension in the Near and Middle East, totally disregarding the security interests of the peoples in the region and acting contrary to the generally recognised norms and principles of international law.

U.S. Mideast Policy Viewed

LD100310 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Stanislav Kondrashov commentary]

[Text] The shock caused by the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat had scarcely passed before guesswork began on how the disappearance of that political figure will affect developments in the Middle East and U.S. policy. Judging by the tone of American commentaries, politicians in Washington are feeling like people who have suddenly lost ground under their feet and who need someone to lean on not to fall. Hence the guesswork. Will Vice President Mubarak, who will probably succeed As-Sadat, be able to play the role of the main support of American policy in the Middle East? Will he be able, even if he wants to? As one of the American television commentators has put it, political observers wonder whether Mubarak will be able to resist outside and domestic pressure.

It is well known that As-Sadat's last major political act at home was a harsh campaign against opposition. About 2,000 persons were arrested and put in jail. The action probably bred a counteraction: the attempt on the life of the Egyptian president amidst the pomp of a military parade. In the West the late president was popular for the same reason which made him unpopular among the Arab neighbors and in his own country. This reason is the separate deal with Israel under American aegis. There has been talk about some peaceful process. Yet can it be called peace? Egypt has still to recover the Israeli-captured desert lands in Sinai. Israel continues to occupy the West Bank of the Jordan and the Syrian Golan Heights. What is more, Tel Aviv more and more openly uses peace with Cairo as an instrument of perpetuating the occupation. Is not this evident from the latest plan for populating the Western Bank?

Under this plan the number of Israeli settlers in the region is to grow sixfold in the next few years to reach 120,000. In the United States the late Egyptian president is praised for wisdom, courage and political foresight. Yet is there any foresight in losing one's natural allies in the name of a shaky alliance with one's enemy and the hope of winning a kind attitude from the Americans? Of course, he did much for Washington which wants to maintain its special relations with Israel and at the same time to consolidate its positions in the Arab world. He did much but not all. He failed to make the other Arab states take his and consequently the Ameican side. It is natural that as it insists on selling AWACS the Reagan administration is looking for the right key to Saudi Arabia, hoping to make up for what As-Sadat failed to do.

Just as in the case with the Iranian shah, the death of Anwar as-Sadat has left Washington facing an unpleasant reality. The stake, despite objective realities, was made on an individual and one individual is an unreliable support for securing the interests of a great power. America has had a lot of chance to learn this. As-Sadat's death, one of the leading American observers, James Reston, says, serves as a reminder that relations between states should not depend on the relations between individuals. To this we would like to add that relations between states should be based on respect of the legitimate interests of each other and it is this principle the Americans try to ignore by shoving farther away the idea of a comprehensive and fair settlement in the Middle East. That is why there is now so much talk in the Western press about fragile guarantees of peace, allegedly provided by Camp David, and about the United States' shaky positions in the Middle East. A truly durable peace in the Middle East can be attained only after a comprehensive and fair settlement in that region, a settlement based on the interests of all sides, the aspirations of a majority of states in that explosive part of the globe.

As-Sadat Victim of Own Policy

LD112145 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Oct 81

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by PRAVDA political observer Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. The most dramatic event of the past week was the attempt on the Egyptian president. It is premature to judge the consequences of the event. As to the reasons for the attempt, they are obvious. As-Sadat became the victim of his own policy, a policy of betrayal of general Arab interests by the separate deal with Israel, the victim of discontent over the Camp David deal -- not only in the Arab world but in Egypt itself too, and even in its armed forces.

It is natural that the news about the attempt in Cairo has caused a deep stir in the Near East but most probably a much more violent, or rather nervous, reaction was in the American capital. Leading commentators said the murder of As-Sadat was the most serious blow for Washington after the overthrow of the shah in Iran. The first reaction of official circles was an order to increase combat readiness of the Rapid Deployment Force and of American Navy ships in the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf basin. At the same time, with this demonstration of power were heard threats addressed to Libya, Syria, Iraq and other Arab states which repudiate the capitulation deal with Tel Aviv. It is now clear that the U.S. administration is trying to use the events in Egypt for its own purposes and primarily for expanding the American presence in Egypt and in the Near East generally.

There is direct evidence of moves of pretenders for the role of international policeman. The same can clearly be seen in the recently announced new program for increasing the United States' offensive potential. It encompasses the entire triad of strategic nuclear forces, long-range bombers, sea- and land-based missiles. But the Pentagon considers its most important point is the improvement of communication and control systems, that is, the means for conducting a prolonged nuclear war after the sides have exchanged the first blows. The minds of the people are being inculcated with the criminal thought of the possibility and admissibility of a nuclear conflict, and these delirious thoughts about the unthinkable are being expounded at a time when the attention of UN members has been directed to the Soviet draft declaration for averting a nuclear catastrophe.

NEWSWEEK CITED ON PLANS FOR 'INVASION' OF LIBYA

LD121552 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1434 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 12 Oct (TASS) -- The weekly NEWSWEEK is reporting on the preparations by the R. Reagan administration for armed aggression against Libya. As is clear from the article, this means unconcealed interference by the United States in the affairs of a sovereign state -- actions intensifying the dangerous tension in the Near East.

Agreement on carrying out military action against Libya, NEWSWEEK writes, was reached during the last visit by As-Sadat to the United States. In accordance with this agreement the United States should, in the near future, create jointly with Egypt a military commission to work out and provide an overall coordination of operations against Libya, including military incursion into the territory of this country from the territory of Egypt. According to the weekly, at the present time the aim is to prepare the Egyptian troops for the conduct of the incursion.

The forthcoming joint maneuvers of U.S. and Egyptian troops, codenamed "Bright Star," were to be the start of the implementation of these plans, NEWSWEEK continues. During the maneuvers the United States will carry out the transfer of Egyptian Troops to Sudan -- to the Libyan border.

Units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force will be sent there, too, screened by AWACS-equipped reconnaissance aircraft. In order to ensure maximum success of the invasion, the United States shortly plans to draw up its 6th Fleet, which is in the Mediterranean, to the Gulf of Sidra, where U.S. fighter planes recently carried out an attack on Libyan patrol aircraft.

The Reagan administration intends to bring Sudan into carrying out its anti-Libyan action. With this aim, NEWSWEEK writes, the administration took the decision to increase arms supplies to the Numayri regime. The ABC television network reports that a delegation from the State Department and Pentagon has flown to Khartoum to "study the specific arms requirements of Sudan" on the spot.

In preparing for an incursion into Libya, the United States is intensively fanning an anti-Libyan campaign, the aim of which is to "justify" the aggression in advance in the eyes of world public opinion by unfounded references to certain "subversive activities" by Libya. On that very same day, U.S. television, getting involved in this campaign of provocation, showed an interview with Secretary of State Haig, R. Allen, the president's national security adviser, and with E. Meese, Reagan's adviser, who with one voice tried to assure listeners that allegedly Libya "is intensifying tension in the Near East" and attributed to it "adventurist aspirations."

The groundlessness of these attempts to lay the blame at the feet of the innocent is obvious. It is well known that it is precisely the United States that is whipping up tension in the region of the Near East. It was precisely Washington that sent warships, present in the Mediterranean Sea, to the shores of Egypt and Libya and placed units of U.S. Marines and the Rapid Deployment Force situated on the territory of the United States on a state of combat readiness.

All this directly contradicts the task of reducing tension and strengthening international security, and is by no means in agreement with the repeated statements of the U.S. leaders on the need to show restraint in international relations and not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries and peoples.

REAGAN DECISION TO REPROCESS NUCLEAR FUEL NOTED

LD091744 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 9 Oct, TASS -- According to a CBS report, President Reagan has sanctioned the processing of the uranium fuel wastes of reactors of atomic power stations into enriched plutonium which is the main component for the production of nuclear weapons. According to the CBS data, about ten tons of plutonium is formed at the 72 now functioning atomic reactors of the country every year.

Those dangerous plans of the White House are connected with the administration's general line towards militarization of the country. The realization of President Reagan's decision to deploy the system of MX strategic missiles and cruise missiles will require an additional amount of nuclear material.

A number of U.S. scientists and political figures stated in this connection that the White House's decision fully contradicts the spirit of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty which also bears the signature of the USA.

BEGLOV ON PROPOSAL FOR INCREASED CIA POWERS

LD111044 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1233 GMT 9 Oct 81

[TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov report]

[Text] Washington, 9 Oct (TASS) -- R. Reagan's administration is seeking to establish an atmosphere of total espionage in the country.

A draft of a presidential decree submitted for examination to the Congress envisages an extension of the powers of the CIA with regard to "internal operations" connected with surveillance of the population of the United States. This was confirmed by CIA Deputy Director Adm B. Inman in his speech to the members of the House of Representatives Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Details of his evidence have not been published. However, the press reports that congressmen left the meeting hall "shaken" by what they had heard and intending to seek further "clarification" from the CIA. AP reports in this connection, citing sources within the administration, that "the proposals of the U.S. President grant the CIA powers to introduce agents into a number of public and other organizations in the United States so as to influence their activities."

In other words it is intended to carry out spying activities against the American population not only through the services of the FBI which hitherto primarily had been used for that purpose, but also through the agencies of the CIA. In addition, it follows from the draft decree that the executive of this espionage and subversive agency is entirely freed from a need to inform anyone, including Congress, about their proposed "operations."

The anticonstitutional character of the White House plan to step up this surveillance of the American population is obvious. The granting to the CIA of the aforementioned powers is tantamount to violating the basic law of the United States, i.e. the Constitution, and also the amendments to the Constitution concerning fundamental civil liberties and rights. Thus, it is proposed to legalize open, not merely clandestine, tapping of telephone conversations, the inspection of personal correspondence, searches without court warrants, the installation of bugging devices and so on.

As stated in this connection by A. Gore, a member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, "all issues raised in the draft presidential decree have been resolved in favor of the CIA."

Here this is referred to "democracy" American-style.

U.S. FIRST-STRIKE CAPABILITY 'THREAT' TO WORLD

LD110942 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] President Reagan's new plan for the MX missile is designed to enable the United States to carry out a first strike against the Soviet Union. According to the REUTER news agency, this opinion has been expressed by United States military experts. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

Experts arrived at this conclusion after President Reagan decided to deploy the first 36 out of 100 MX missiles in fixed hardened silos. But, they argue, no silos can make missiles invulnerable. So in the view of these experts, in a time of crisis the United States can launch its MX missiles against the USSR to save them from being destroyed. In other words, the logic of the President's decision is: since American land-based missiles are vulnerable to an attack, the United States should be the first to use them.

Another thing that makes MX missiles a first strike weapon is that they will be equipped with 10 so-called ABRV warheads, advanced ballistic reentry vehicle, that are more accurate and twice as powerful as the present MK-12A warhead on Minuteman III missiles.

President Reagan's National Security Adviser Richard Allen has described MX missiles as a key asset which can successfully attack very hard pinpoint targets -- the main targets in the Soviet Union. On the basis of these facts, former Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Herbert Scoville charged in an article in the New York TIMES earlier this week that President Reagan's desision concerning the MX missile meant a new United States first strike strategic nuclear policy.

Such is the latest American argument in favor of peace from the position of strength. The first argument was the decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The second argument, also meant to make West Europeans secure, was to move the neutron bomb to the continent. The MX, this first strike weapon, is a logical development of this long-term program of world suicide. The militarization of space and laser weapons are next in Washington's plans.

Now, if a nation feverishly adds new weapon systems to the already awesome arsenal it has, is it sincere when it says that it wants to conduct meaningful arms control talks? Statements to this effect do appear from time to time in Washington. But what are they if not a smokescreen if the United States gets ready for a first strike? For decades wars were waged around the globe but not in America. They were happy in their invulnerable paradise, separated from the rest by two oceans. Today they are more than ever before part of the world community, in the sense that they are as vulnerable as the rest. But it is not for them. In Washington they reject the principle of [word indistinct] security and talks, and beat their breast about how backward they are. Well, being able to destroy the planet about 30 times, the Reagan administration has found an answer to the problem of survival: The first-strike MX missile. They want superiority and this is precisely what I would call the American threat to the world.

STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT 'IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE'

LD101700 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 10 Oct, TASS -- The U.S. Department of State has circulated another anti-Soviet falsehood in which it tries to prove that there is allegedly a "hand of Moscow" behind all the national liberation and anti-war movements and behind all U.S. setbacks. According to the full-of-malice authors of that laughable composition, even the weakening of the positions of the U.S. dollar was brought about by the actions of "Soviet agents" who allegedly tried to "increase concern over the stability of the U.S. dollar" by driving up the price of gold. As for the worldwide protests against U.S. militarist plans, against the spiralling of the arms race by Washington, everything is clear to the utmost. According to the authors of the falsehood, the protests are a direct result of certain "active measures" by the Soviet Union.

The authors recall with particular exasperation the widespread movement which developed throughout the world in 1977-1978 in protest against neutron weapons and compelled the then administration of the USA to somewhat retreat and to moderate its neutron ardour. Ignoring the mass demonstrations and meetings which are taking place in the FRG, Britain, Italy and other countries these days in protest against the NATO plans for deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the authors of the 'document' issued by the U.S. Department of State, declared that the demonstrations and meetings, it transpires, mean that the Russians want to create the impression that the public comes out against NATO's decision. According to the authors' logic today's huge anti-war demonstration in Bonn, in which even representatives of the ruling parties took part, is a good illustration of the use of active measures by the Soviet Union. They note with regret that the Soviet campaign succeeded in complicating defence planning among the Western allies and causing criticism of the United States.

The wide movement of solidarity in the world with the Salvadorean people's struggle for its rights, freedom, and against mass terror unleashed by the military junta which relies on U.S. bayonets and helicopters is another target of the U.S. State Department's hatred, judging by the "document".

The authors of the document point out with concern that committees of solidarity with the people of El Salvador have been set up in Western Europe, Latin American, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and hint that the committees are obviously directed by Moscow. They write that those organizations have managed to somewhat influence public opinion in the whole of Latin America and in Western Europe. If one is to continue logically the U.S. State Department's reasoning, it appears that the new French Government, too, which supported the Salvadorean patriots and condemned the United States support for the junta, only tries to present itself as fully independent while dancing to Moscow's tune in actual fact.

The authors of the falsehood also try to explain by means of Moscow's scheming and its "active measures" the movement of protest of the people of Arab countries against the Camp David deal between the USA, Egypt and Israel, the deal which resulted only in the expansion of U.S. military presence in the oil-rich Middle East and Persian Gulf area.

Even from this enumeration, of the State Department's slanderous inventions, which is far from being complete, it is clear that in this case it is not just a question of falsehood but of yet another act of ideological sabotage by U.S. imperialism.

U.S. 'EXPANSION' IN MICRONESIA CRITICIZED

LD121500 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 12 Oct 81

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct, TASS -- The United States is continuing its openly militarist annexationist course as regards the trust territory of the Pacific islands (Micronesia). Today's report in the New York TIMES makes it clear that under the cover of foggy declarations about the Reagan administration's consent with the plan to grant "autonomy" to that group of islands, Washington is doing its utmost to expand its military presence in Micronesia. A treaty with the leaders of the Micronesian island of Palau, initialled on November 17, 1980 gives the United States the exclusive right to use the islands for military purposes for a period of 100 years, the New York TIMES points out.

No comments, as they say.

The Micronesian problem has been repeatedly put foreward for consideration to the United Nations Trusteeship Council. The world community convincingly exposed the expansionist nature of Washington's policy directed at partitioning and annexing the trust territory of the Pacific Islands. Washington, in trying to buttress its positions in the Asian Continent and acting contrary to the U.N. Charter and the declaration on decolonisation, is building a military-strategic stronghold in the western part of the Pacific. Instead of national self-determination, promised to it, Washington covered the trust territory with a dense network of air and naval bases. The U.S. chief launching pad in the Pacific is situated on Kwajalein Atoll. It has been decided to build a base for American Ohio submarines, armed with Trident missiles, on Babelthuap Island, from the Palau group.

The Pentagonites probably believe that the military bases in Micronesia will help them to keep within gunsights the Pacific coast of the Asian countries. The U.S. actions vis-a-vis Micronesia thus constitute continutation of Washington's hegemonistic plans in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

Under these conditions the United Nations, which is responsible for that territory, should take effective measures to counter the U.S. annexationist course as regards Micronesia and help its people to exercise unhindered the legitimate right to genuine self-determination and independence.

UNDECLARED WAR AGAINST AFGHANISTAN INTENSIFYING

GF110711 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 10 October carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Who Is Intensifying the Undeclared War Against the Afghan People?" The radio recalls British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Pakistan and adds: "Islamabad has recently become a center frequented by the enemies of the Afghan people. Pakistan has actually become the main (?instrument) of the United States, its allies and the PRC in their undeclared war against the new Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

Noting that over 70 "lairs" and training centers have been set up in Pakistan for the Afghan rebels and "counterrevolutionary rabble," the radio states: "Robbers are being trained in these lairs and centers and are being dispatched to the DRA. The counterrevolutionary rabble who infiltrate into the DRA are killing the peaceful people (?and plundering their property). They are also setting fire to [words indistinct] and (?destroying) bridges and roads. The (?counterrevolutionaries are being) trained by U.S., Pakistani, Egyptian and PRC experts. The CIA is spearheading the program to supply arms to the bands of robbers."

Recalling that the intelligence organizations of the United States, Pakistan and the PRC have recently moved to provide arms to Afghan rebels in Pakistan totalling over $100 million, the radio says that agents of these espionage networks are ordering the Afghan counter-revolutionaries to commit every kind of crime in the DRA.

The radio says: "CIA agents are purchasing Soviet-made arms from Egypt and supplying them to Pakistan for hostile activities. Meanwhile, the British prime minister has (?pledged her support) for the war against the Afghan people. Speaking in one of the lairs where the counterrevolutionaries are trained, she announced that (?Britain would) grant $4 million in aid to the counterrevolutionaries."

The radio notes that Great Britain is cooperating closely with the United States against the DRA and concludes by quoting an article in the Indian Daily NATIONAL HERALD, which is close to the government, as saying that the United States and Great Britain are opposed to the settlement of the situation involving the DRA and accusing the United States of exploiting this state of affairs to strengthen its military power in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.

AFGHAN SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN VISITS TASHKENT

PM0910J7 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Nezamoddin Tahzib, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of the Revolution Council and chairman of the Supreme Court of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who is in the Soviet Union at the USSR Supreme Court's invitation, is visiting Tashkent. The guest has toured the city and visited the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court.

Nezamoddin Tahzib was received on 30 September by the Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.B. Uzmankhodzhayev. Participating in the ensuing friendly talk were First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court S.I. Gusev and Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court Kh.K. Mukhitdinova.

IMPORTANCE OF BREZHNEV-LE DUAN MEETING NOTED

OW092211 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Station commentary: "Event Gloriously Manifesting Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The result of the September meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan in Moscow has attracted the attention of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. Propaganda agencies of both countries consider the meeting an important event in the annals of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. The two countries have begun carrying out the plan for developing the all-round Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation worked out during the meeting.

Pursuant to the internationalist Leninist policy, the Soviet Union continues to help its Vietnamese friends in boosting their economy. During the current 5-year plan which started this year, 40 energy, agricultural, transport and communications projects will be built with Soviet assistance. During the Moscow meeting both sides paid particular attention to Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in geological surveys of southern Vietnam's continental shelf.

The Soviet people are very pleased to learn that Comrade Le Duan expressed the Vietnam Communist Party's [VCP] and the laboring SRV people's gratitude to the Soviet Union, the CPSU and Comrade Brezhnev for their great assistance and noble feelings for Vietnam.

Both sides also paid particular attention to world events. They unanimously agreed that since the new U.S. Government assumed power, Washington's actions have clearly provoked and openly challenged mankind, that Beijing's hegemonistic policy of colluding with the reactionaries and imperialists has adversely influenced world developments, and that Beijing's schemes arouse conflicts among Asian countries and hatred for the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the socialist community as a whole.

During their meeting Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan stressed that there now exist in the world powerful forces capable of thwarting the schemes of the imperialists and their lackeys which strain international relations. The forward revolutionary trend of today's era continues to score new successes. The trend toward peaceful cooperation and the easing of tension is irreversible. During the Moscow meeting both sides manifested their single-mindedness on key world issues.

On behalf of Vietnamese communists, Comrade Le Duan voiced his full support for the peace program for the 1980's that Comrade Brezhnev announced at the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the world's parliaments and peoples.

During the meeting both sides paid particular attention to the situation in Asia, mainly Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are striving to turn Asia into a continent of peace and security where peoples help one another and have goodneighborly relations. They believe that consolidating peace in Asia will become the common objective of all Asian countries.

The Soviet Union appreciates the Indochinese countries' proposal aimed at normalizing relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union supports Vietnam's stand that all Southeast Asian problems must be resolved through direct negotiations between the Indochina and ASEAN groups without outside interference. Turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability benefits not only Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which want to devote their efforts to achieving peace and promoting creativeness, but also all Indochina's neighbors. It is an important contribution to consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The result of the meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan is a positive affirmation that our two countries have made important contributions to consolidating the socialist community. Comrade Brezhnev said: The talks prove that our common objective in international relations is to achieve peace -- peace for all peoples, a lasting, just, unshakeable peace. Political circles and public opinion in many countries have praised our foreign policies for fostering a wholesome climate in international relations.

INDOCHINESE NATIONS' PEACE PROPOSAL HAILED

OW100255 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Grammatikov commentary: "Practical Path to Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] World public opinion is paying attention to the Indochinese nations' new peace initiative contained in the Foreign Ministry memorandum of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] entitled "Fundamental Principles Governing the Peaceful Coexistence Between the Two Groups of Countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- for Peace, Stability and Cooperation in Southeast Asia."

As we know, the Lao delegation, on behalf of the three Indochinese countries, presented this document for discussion at the 36th UN General Assembly session. The peace initiative of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea bears an imperative nature. The flames of war have been burning for decades in Southeast Asia, which still remains in an explosive situation. Everyone is well aware who is responsible for this situation. The Chinese rulers and U.S. imperialists are plotting to foment conflicts in this region and fan hostility toward the Indochinese nations.

Beijing is not only waging an undeclared war against Vietnam, but has attempted to incite other Southeast Asian countries to oppose the latter. The Chinese authorities have not only committed provocative acts against the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] in many aspects by supplying weapons and ammunition to the Pol Pot clique and by seeking to form a coalition of Khmer exiles, but have also incited the Thai ruling circles to oppose the Kampuchean people.

In his recent tour of a number of ASEAN countries, Chinese Foreign Minister [as heard] Zhao Ziyang made a great effort to create a division between the Indochinese and ASEAN nations and to avert a dalogue between the two groups of countries.

U.S. representatives have on many occasions encouraged the Southeast Asian countries to intensify their opposition to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. On the basis of these provocative maneuvers, everyone can even more clearly realize the peace-loving policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which several times have advanced constructive proposals aimed at solving all disputes in Southeast Asia. In fact, these three fraternal countries have proposed that a regional conference be held with ASEAN countries. If the latter are not yet ready to participate in this conference, the Indochinese countries will propose that bilateral and multilateral consultations be held on various problems to solve them in a spirit of goodwill among neighboring countries without outside interference.

As far as China is concerned, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are ready to sign bilateral treaties of nonaggression and peaceful coexistence with it. The goodwill of the three Indochinese nations is once again confirmed in the memorandum presented by Laos at the UN General Assembly.

PRAVDA, the central organ of the Soviet Union, has stressed that this important document reflects the Indochinese countries' policy of building relations with the ASEAN countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. After pointing out the urgency of easing tension in Southeast Asia, which is the target of all maneuvers of hegemonist and imperialist forces, PRAVDA stressed that the present question is to strive by all means to make the consolidation of security in this region a common objective. The Soviet Union shares the viewpoint of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea concerning Southeast Asia's problems. This common viewpoint was eloquently manifested in the recent meetings in Moscow between Comrade Brezhnev and Comrades Le Duan, Kaysone Phomvihan and Pen Sovan.

Comrade Brezhnev stated: We acclaim the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to turn all of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

In his speech at the UN General Assembly on behalf of the Soviet state, Comrade Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, voiced support for the peace initiative of the three Indochinese countries. The implementation of the new peace initiative mentioned in the Lao Foreign Ministry's memorandum will surely contribute to making the Southeast Asian situation healthy and to consolidating world peace.

KHMER MEETINGS IN BANGKOK DOOMED TO FAILURE

OW101045 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] Meetings still continue in Bangkok among representatives of the three Khmer reactionary groups in an effort to forge a certain alliance. Our station commentator Grammatikov writes:

The participants are in trouble. A month has passed since they boastfully stated they were willing to rally, but they have made no headway. This is because of the growing suspicions among the groups' leaders. Former Prime Minister Son Sann has stated that he must be well equipped before cooperating with Pol Pot. Prince Sihanouk has said that if the Pol Pot clique plays a major role in the alliance, it will certainly seek to eliminate him. As for the Pol Pot clique, it wants to play the decisive role in the alliance.

According to Sihanouk's admission, none of the groups' leaders is willing to make concessions. However, these actvists, these puppet exiles, cannot afford to prolong their quarrels for too long because of the pledges they have made to the Chinese and U.S. masters.

Beijing is striving at all costs and with wicked schemes to rally the dirtiest puppets into an alliance to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and undermine the legitimate Kampuchean Government in the international arena. Chinese officials, therefore, are very angry about the prolonged, inconclusive Bangkok meetings.

An AFP comment says: The exile cliques obviously are eager to get aid in all forms from China and the United States and are very much afraid of offending their masters with inconclusive bargaining -- which is tantamount to suicide -- because all of them need weapons. Since no agreement can be reached yet, they have no choice but to prolong the talks.

In fact, the Khmer exiles' prospects are gloomy. They must either form an alliance in which their men will fight against one another, or refuse to form any alliance. But their refusal will certainly disappoint their masters. Since they still cannot reach any agreement, they have to prolong their inconclusive Bangkok meetings. In any case, one thing is clear: All reactionary Khmer exile groups are doomed to failure, all at once or one by one. The Kampuchean people have long ago dumped those wicked elements into the dustbin of history.

Despite its enemies' schemes, the PRK continues to advance steadily along the path it has chosen -- the path of freedom and independence.

SOVIET-LAO COOPERATION GROUP ENDS MOSCOW SESSION

PM090957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] The third session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] has ended its work in Moscow. The Soviet delegation was headed by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the LPDR delegation by Nouhak Phoumsavan, vice premier and minister of finance of the LPDR.

The sides noted that trade and economic relations between the USSR and the LPDR are developing successfully and stressed that the recent meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the LPDR, and the accords reached between them will promote the further growth of the two countries' mutual economic relations.

The commission elaborated practical steps which will help the LPDR fulfill the targets of its first 5-year plan for social and economic development.

A joint protocol was signed at the end of the commission's work, as was an agreement between the two governments on rendering aid to the LPDR in implementing measures for scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR in 1981-85.

The session took place in a spirit of mutual understanding in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, received N. Phoumsavan on 5 October and had a talk with him.

Remarks by Lao Representative

BK110250 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Statement by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, vice premier, minister of finance and head of the Lao delegation to the third session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Laos held in Moscow, to station correspondent; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] Our LPDR Government delegation to the third session of the commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between our two countries in Moscow is very happy to observe that the session ended with glorious success. The protocol signed during the session shows the solid unity between the two delegations. As a matter of fact, the protocol once again affirms that the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries has increased considerably in volume.

First of all, the Soviet Union has assisted us in building Route 9 and oil pipelines. It has assisted our government in building cement factories and a number of important material and technical establishments. This is to enable us to fulfill our governments 5-year plan. Meanwhile, we have mutually agreed to cooperate in opening cooperation enterprises between the two countries in the interests of both nations. The Soviet Union has also assisted us in the field of trade exchange which has increased in volume in 1981 more than in 1980 and which is expected to increase in 1982.

All of this shows that our government is always confident in the Soviet Union. All of this also shows once again that the Soviet party, Government and people -- Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in particular -- have always stood side by side with the Lao people and have always attentively assisted the Lao revolution wholeheartedly.

Once again, I would like to take this opportunity to express profound gratitude on behalf of the Lao party, Government and people to the party, government and great people of the Soviet Union, particularly to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

Our current visit to the Soviet Union has ended with glorious success. Since the first day of our arrival, in meeting with many comrade leaders and with local leading organs and Soviet citizens, they have expressed solidarity and friendship and pledged to stand side by side with our Lao people. This has made us happy and more confident in the Soviet people.

On this occasion, I would like to ask you to extend best wishes to the Soviet people for great successes in implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and in building and making the Soviet Union strong in all spheres serving as a bulwark of peace and an iron-like bastion of the world revolution. The success of this congress is of profound significance in strengthening the friendly relations between our two parties, states and countries and, at the same time, in the consolidation of allround, lasting cooperation aimed at assisting our country in its advance in socialist construction.

PETROV: COMMENT ON SOLIDARITY 'GRAB FOR POWER'

LD122226 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct, TASS -- Following is Aleksey Petrov's article "Solidarity Makes a Grab for Power" published by PRAVDA today:

"The situation in Poland is growing more acute, increasingly alarming the Polish communists, the patriots of socialist Poland and all its friends.

"The extremist elements from the trade union association Solidarity have for over a year now been goading a part of the working people of the country into confrontation with the Polish United Workers' Party and the bodies of government. In so doing, they do not shrink from any means and resort to shameless demagogy, to attempts at discrediting the socialist system in Poland, to disorganizing the economy and social life, and to maliciously falsifying the history of the country, its progress along the road of peoples' government, and the role and place of the Polish state in the socialist community

"Openly setting themselves in opposition to the party and the state, the counterrevolutionaries from Solidarity are blocking the implementation of the programme of the PUWP, the Sejm and the Government of the Polish People's Republic for pulling the country out of the deep economic and political crisis. The Socialist foundations of Polish society are being eroded under the flag of the so-called 'renovation'.

"The anti-socialist forces are using Solidarity as a ramming rod to destroy the foundations of the public ownership for the means of production with a view to switching the country onto the rails of the restoration of capitalism. Systematically thwarting the agreements reached with the government on restoring the normal activity of Poland's economic organism, the Solidarity leadership has inspired over 120 strikes during the past year. It is strangling with a mortal snare the economy, disorganizing the domestic market and thwarting the supply of food and staple goods to the population. At the same time vast damage is being done to Poland's international trade and economic positions and commitments.

"Making obviously unrealistic demands and pressing for ever new concessions, the Solidarity leaders are destroying the people's economy. As a consequence, labour productivity is declining, inflation has reached enormous proportions, and anarchy is being instigated in production and in the field of distribution. Output in the leading economic sector has decreased by an average of 25 per cent within the past year alone, whereas the wage fund has grown by 26 per cent. The country is being bogged down every deeper in debt and cannot make both ends meet, while the Solidarity demagogues, posing as champions of national interests, are threatening over and over again with strikes and pushing Poland towards economic collapse and political chaos.

"All this is illustrated by the Solidarity congress which recently ended in Gdansk. Its organisers challenged the party and the state by having thrown overboard earlier agreements with the government on normalising the situation in the country. Yesterday they still thought it necessary to camouflage their true intentions by appeals for 'dialogue and understanding', whereas today they are trying to adopt the methods of frontal confrontation with the authorities.

"What were the slogans advanced by the Solidarity leaders and what objectives did they formulate in the decisions of the congress?

"Answers to these questions are supplied by the so-called Solidarity programme approved at the congress. It makes the demand that a new social and economic system are introduced, which in fact means the establishment of Solidarity's control over the Polish Government's economic activity. What this amounts to is the destruction of the entire system of socialism in Poland under the guise of a 'new organisational pattern in the national economy'.

Solidarity advocates the expansion of the private sector in production and the provision of conditions for the revival of capitalist methods of economic activity in town and countryside. It threatens the party and the state with new strikes and manifestations unless its ultimatum demands are accepted.

"The Solidarity leaders demand that the so-called plurality principle be extended to the country's politics. In actual fact they are seeking control over the activities of the Sejm and the government, over the mass media, over the educational system and over the entire public life of the country.

"By suggesting that the existing electoral system be broken down, Solidarity seeks to take over the local bodies of government and the controlling positions in the Sejm.

"The Solidarity leaders are pressing for such reforms in jurisdiction and the activities of the bodies of government that would put those bodies under their own control and jeopardize state security and the main tenance of public order in socialist Poland.

"The Solidarity program has not even had room for the word 'socialism'; nor has it mentioned the PUWP, the provision on the leading role of the communist party or cooperation with the party and the government. In this way its authors have completely discarded those conditions on which the trade union association had been registered and which were recorded in its charter.

"The gathering in Gdansk heard open calls for the withdrawal of Poland from the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Warsaw Treaty Organization and for revising the international treaties and commitments of the Polish People's Republic.

"This is the programme of the antisocialist forces. It is precisely to implement this programme that they have turned the trade union association into an instrument of political struggle. Solidarity for them is a stepping stone to capturing state power. The situation in which a trade union is being turned into a tool for undermining the state system would not be tolerated anywhere.

"This antisocial activity has become possible because a part of the Polish working class is being subjected to sophisticated propaganda brainwashing in an anticommunist spirit. Many people have been deluded by false and hypocritical discourses about 'democracy' and 'freedom' in general, and also about the 'self-governing rzeczpospolita' [Polish for 'republic].

"The Solidarity congress has demonstrated that the last thing its leaders think of is the genuine interests of the Polish working class. They shamelessly cling to their privileges, the privileges of a minority. Even delegates to the Gdansk congress themselves believe that the Solidarity leaders did not propose anything that could help Poland overcome the difficult situation. However, they did raise wages for the Solidarity functionaries.

"The counter-revolutionary forces in Poland are experienced and treacherous. They cannot be denied that. They are all the more dangerous because they are backed by the forces of international reaction. The political gamble of Polish counter-revolution and its subversion activities are supported by reactionary Catholic clerics.

"All this is thickly larded with rabid anti-Sovietism. While the congress was under way, Solidarity's leaflets and bulletins bristled with malicious anti-socialist and anti-Soviet sallies and insinuations against People's Poland and the dedicated efforts of its communists for the socialist way of development. Solidarity's mouthpieces are besmirching the country's achievements during its 36-year history.

"A handful of counter-revolutionary adventurists were actually directing the participants in the Gdansk congress, seeking to involve them in their own political machinations.

All this belies a striving to restore the orders of Poland's bourgeois past, those orders which once resulted in Poland's losing its national independence and statehood, in social and political inequality and in the abysmal poverty of the masses and the suppression of their rights. Eventually that past led Poland and its people to a national catastrophe and claimed the blood of millions of its best sons and daughters.

"There is no return to that past whatever manoeuvres the antisocialist forces in Poland and outside it may resort to.

"The enemies of socialism operating in Solidarity have disclosed the ultimate scheme of the imperialist circles, namely, the shattering of the socialist community by beginning with Poland. The preservation of the revolutionary gains of the Polish people is not only their domestic question. It is a question directly affecting the vital interests of all the peoples and states which have chosen the road of socialism. All this places especial responsibility on the Polish working people and on the party and government leadership of the country. Awareness of this responsibility, as many Polish communists stress, should be translated into an effective rebuff to counter-revolution and its imperialist inspirers and into the strengthening of the positions of socialism in Poland."

RUDE PRAVO, NHAN DAN CITED ON POLISH SITUATION

LD101448 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 10 Oct, TASS -- The newspaper RUDE PRAVO published a commentary which points out that representatives of both the KSS-KOR and the Confederation of Independent Poland' turned out to be among the leadership of Solidarity after the second round of the congress. Those are right-wing social democrats, Christian democrats and other known anti-communists. That is a political conglomerate which is united by one common goal -- fully to change the class character of the people's power in Poland.

It is characteristic that the gathering in Gdansk expressed "gratitude" to the anti-state organisation KSS-KOR "for services" in shaping subsequent activities of Solidarity.

The gathering in Gdansk, the newspaper points out, also adopted a programme which assumed the aspect of an anti-programme to the party and Government of the Polish People's Republic. It is directed towards confirmation with the people's power in all fields of social, political, economic and cultural life. That is a challenge to the state power with a view to dismantling the social and political structures of socialism. In none of the eight parts of the programme we shall find the word "socialism," RUDE PRAVO emphasises.

Hanoi, 10 Oct TASS -- The recently-concluded Gdansk gathering of Solidarity, writes the Vietnamese NHAN DAN, once again reflected the extremely serious situation in Poland, which began taking shape more than a year ago. The enemies of socialism consider that a favourable moment has come for the seizure of power in the country and for the elimination of the Polish people's revolutionary gains which were paid for by blood. The counterrevolutionary organisations are conducting an offensive in four directions. Firstly, they want to undermine the principles of planning, to remove the party from the leading role in economic construction and from managing the national economy, to create a private sector in Poland and finally to revive the private capitalist set-up. Secondly, the adversaries of socialism want to capture the leading role in politics by installing their people at high posts at the main ministries, including the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc.

Thirdly, the counter-revolutionaries seek to capture a dominant place on the ideological front, i.e., to bring mass media under their control. Fourthly, they want to undermine the alliance with the USSR and other socialist states.

For that purpose the reactionary circles are busy spreading documents which distort the history of relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, and organising provocative meetings at which they commit an outrage on the memory of the Soviet servicemen who died for the liberation of Poland. The so-called "appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe" was an unheard-of gross interference in the affairs of socialist countries, which became yet another proof that the opponents of socialism are intensifying their attacks on the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

It is already clear that the congress in Gdansk has not worked out any constructive approach to get out of the obtaining situation in Poland, the commentary stresses. The only concern of the leaders of Solidarity is for the situation in the country to deteriorate still more. The opponents of socialism can no longer conceal their criminal intentions and their guilt for the current crisis. They should bear full responsibility for all that. The situation in the country, the newspaper notes, becomes increasingly serious. The opponents of socialism no longer conceal their intentions to seize power.

We reaffirm our solidarity with and express full support for the Polish communists and the working class in their struggle for putting a stop to all the counter-revolution manoeuvres in the country, in the name of upholding socialism, NHAN DAN writes in conclusion.

POLISH ARMY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED AT MEETING

Jaruzelski Speech Cited

LD091510 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1411 GMT 9 Oct 81

["On the Situation in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (TASS) -- A meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Council and the Main Administration of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, devoted to the 38th anniversary of the formation of the Wojsko Polskie, was held in the Polish capital with the participation of W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers. In an appeal to the people the participants in the meeting stated that the crisis being experienced by Poland is persisting, its consequences are intensifying, and the actions of forces alien to socialism are at variance with Polish state interests. The appeal contains a call to state, party and trade union leaders and all Polish citizens to recognize their responsibility for the fate of the country. Attention was drawn to the importance of the Polish People's Republic's international alliances and obligations.

The weekly RZECZYWISTOSC writes in the article "Decisive Moment": Everyone who takes a sober look at the development of events cannot but understand that the time has come to halt without delay such a dangerous phenomenon as the disintegration of the state. Those who represent Solidarity as an integrated whole are mistaken. [as heard] The differences between the so-called "moderates" and "radicals" are only in tactics, while the aims of both are the same: They are stealing their way up to power gradually. The Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] and its branches is an actively operating counterrevolutionary organization which is financed and directed by centers hostile to Poland. It is an organization which, as W. Jaruzelski, the head of the government, stated, is in fact interested in an explosion in Poland.

Is it possible to identify Solidarity members with its extremist leaders? Surely the members of the trade union association do not approve of the reckless forays by Rulewski! Surely the acts of illegality, violence and terror are not being committed on behalf of these millions of people! In general do they wish their trade union to be run by irresponsible people suffering from megalomania?

Everywhere in Poland at the present time a striving is felt for the establishment of order, tranquillity and at least a minimum of stability to provide hope for an improvement in the situation. People are demanding that they be ensured security and confidence in tomorrow.

If many people still allow themselves to be led by the nose and are giving in to bullying, this is a result of the system of intimidation which was introduced by the leaders of this pseudo-trade union organization. Opposition even to the most adventurist actions of these leaders is fraught with grave danger for people. Until now no one has as yet protected them against this danger. The weakness, errors and inconsistency of the authorities also was one of the sources of the impudence of the new-found leaders of Solidarity.

The magazine writes that authority should be wise, just and consistent. Only such authority will be able to find a common language with the masses of the trade union's members. People in Poland have taken too long to realize with what they are threatened -- by extremists from Solidarity who are striving to lead the country into the abyss.

Deputy Defense Minister Speaks

LD101358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct (TASS) -- A festive soiree devoted to the 38th anniversary of the formation of the Polish Armed Forces has taken place here. It was attended by W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and national defense minister of the Polish People's Republic, and other leaders of the Polish People's Republic.

In his speech, J. Baryla, deputy national defense minister and head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, noted that the present situation in Poland is determined by an acute political struggle for the further direction of the country's development. Forces hostile to socialism, making use of the country's highly difficult economic situation, are trying to seize power and are encroaching on Poland's political and military alliances. We will not be indifferent to such attempts, he stressed, taking into account in particular the fact that NATO is speeding up the arms race and conducting large-scale military maneuvers.

The speaker stated that the armed forces are seeking to make a constructive contribution to overcoming the crisis. Serving as an example of discipline and conscientious service for the good of the country, the armed forces intend to bring a stabilizing influence to bear on the course of events in Poland and will not deviate from this path. We, he said, will strengthen the combat readiness of the armed forces, strengthen their lofty feeling of responsibility for the defense of the homeland's socialist system. We will deepen the military alliance with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the socialist community and always faithfully stand guard over the gains of People's Poland.

The plenum of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has taken place in Warsaw. It examined the tasks of this mass organization in the present sociopolitical situation. Manifestations of anti-Sovietism were decisively condemned at the plenum. The decision which was adopted stresses that the defense and strengthening of the alliance and brotherhood with the land of the soviets are the firm foundation of Poland's vital interests. This direction should become the main task of the work of all links and organizations of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

Ustinov Greetings

PM131019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Polish minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister: On the 38th anniversary of the creation of the Polish Army I send you and all Polish servicemen cordial congratulations and best wishes.

In the conditions of the complex and tense international situation and of the intensifying aggressiveness of the forces of reaction and militarism, the deepening of the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic and among all countries of the socialist community, which consistently and indefatigably adopt a stance for the cause of detente and the preservation of peace on the earth, is of particular significance.

We will continue to consolidate comprehensively our brotherhood-in-arms, and the close joint action of our armies, the basis of which is constituted by the tasks of defending the vital interests of the Soviet and Polish nations and by the common goals of the Warsaw Pact states.

On this day I wish you, Comrade Minister, and the entire Polish Army personnel successes in military labor for the benefit of socialist Poland.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

INCREASED HOOLIGANISM, CRIME IN POLAND VIEWED

LD120018 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "At a Sharp Angle"]

[Text] Several months ago Polish newspapers, radio and television were full of news about strikes deepening the economic destabilization of the country. Recently, more and more reports are appearing concerning crimes, hooligan excesses and other violations attesting to the fact that social order has been disturbed, and those responsible for the protection of this order are being prevented from carrying out their official functions.

In the disturbing of public order, more and more frequently it is not only individual citizens who are taking part, but fairly large groups. In Radgoszcz, in the Tarnow Voivodship, a hooligan attack occurred recently against employees of the Civil Militia who had been called to the scene of a road accident. The militiamen were attacked by a large group of drunken hooligans, who first destroyed the militia minibus and then destroyed the militia car in which an investigating judge arrived in order to examine the causes of the accident. The hooligans beat the drivers [as heard] of the car until they drew blood, and then attacked the militia station, breaking the windows.

At football matches in various towns, mass hooligan excesses often take place. However, as the press states, the greatest concern of public opinion is aroused by the fact that criminals detained by the militia are protected by the eye-witnesses, who exert pressure on those who -- fulfilling their service obligations -- stand guard over public order.

One such incident took place in Kluczbork. A duty militiaman of the traffic service stopped two cars in order to carry out a routine check. Passers-by demanded that the militiaman halt the check. When he asked why, he was told that the very uniform of the militia arouses such emotions that it had better not show itself. Next, the hooligans threw bottles of gasoline at the militia car and into the courtyard of the town's militia office.

Here are the statistics: during the 8 months of the current year, the numbers of crimes in Poland increased -- compared with the corresponding period of last year -- by over 25 percent; to a noticeable degree, thefts of state and private property have increased; the damage inflicted on the state is estimated at a total of Z3.11 billion.

According to press reports, the first 6-month period of this year -- from the point of view both of the number of crimes committed and the dynamic nature of their growth -- was the worst for the past 5 years. [Words indistinct] -- and not only in view of the similarity of the formulated conclusions -- other statistical data come to mind: The indices for work productivity in industry during the first 6-month period were the worst for the entire history of People's Poland.

The present escalation of crimes is certainly not fortuitous. It constitutes a consequence of the whole social climate, which has long been characterized by instability. By whatever objective or subjective, general or local causes, one might explain the numerous strikes and other actions by Solidarity -- in this way or that, against the peoples power -- they have led and are still leading to a decline not only in production discipline. They give rise to a lack of respect for the regulations, the legislature and the social life.

From all this the danger of anarchy arises, whose most provocative manifestation is the number of crimes. (?As has been) indicated in party documents more than once, the weakening of public order constitutes a result of the campaign -- already of some considerable duration -- of discrediting the organs of the militia, a campaign unleashed by the extremists of Solidarity under the demagogic pretext of observing the law. This campaign -- in the form of ultimatum demands and malicious (?insults) and slanderous leaflets -- in reality strikes at the organs of the administration and their prestige, and thus to at their (?efficacy) of action.

And how else can one define the numerous provocative actions of the so-called Independent Student's Association, which is solicitously patronised by Solidarity, other than as a challenge to the state authority and to law and order? It is sufficient to mention the exhibition of illegal literature organized by the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute, the street demonstrations in defense of the leaders of the counterrevolutionary organization the Confederation for an Independent Poland and the terrorist Kowalczyk brothers, the provocative speeches in a student's hall organized by Moczulski, the inveterate enemy of socialist Poland, the noisy assemblies outside the court where trials are conducted against the ringleaders of the same Confederation for an Independent Poland.

The increase in the crime rate, the hooligan excesses, the provocations by political adventurists arouse the justified indignation of the community, which demands that an end be put to the criminals' impunity.

WARSAW PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MOSCOW

PM080921 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Homeward Bound"]

[Text] The Warsaw City PZPR Committee delegation led by Warsaw City PZPR Committee Secretary S. Galecki, visiting Moscow at the Moscow Gorkom's invitation, familiarized itself with construction work in the city yesterday. The delegation members viewed the Troparev 45th residential district, a kindergarten, a school and the Salyut hotel and then visited the Olympic village and the Olimpiyskiy sports complex on the Prospekt Mira.

The delegation was accompanied by Moscow Gorkom Secretary I.N. Ponomarev.

The delegation left for home in the evening.

The delegation was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Moscow Gorkom Secretary A.M. Roganov, Gorkom executives and Polish Embassy staff.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO PRC ASSESSED

DW090937 Moscow in German to Germany 1612 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Genscher has visited Beijing and conducted negotiations with top-level Chinese politicians. Here is the view of our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy:

A DPA statement is full of resignation that Chinese newspapers had mutilated a great Genscher speech in Beijing. All arguments advanced by Genscher to the effect that he continues to consider Europe an important issue were omitted. Instead they emphasized the minister's assurance that Bonn's views on important questions of policies in Asia was congruent with, or similar to, those of Beijing.

It is not new, of course, that the people in Beijing do not like the term detente. It is simply a slanderous term in the political dictionaries of the Chinese leaders, as are the terms disarmament, understanding and peace. It is necessary to state, however, that on the whole Chinese censorship only distorted the meaning of Genscher's speech insignificantly because the arguments regarding detente by the FRG foreign minister in Beijing were not particularly important.

They sounded rather false at this place and on this occasion, as though Mr Genscher was addressing himself to the West German public and to the European public in general rather than to his Chinese contacts, since the West German and European public has noted with great concern how the Reagan administration in the United States and its German contractors encourage, and lately also support with arms technology, the Chinese enemies of peace.

This does not mean, however, that everything the FRG foreign minister uttered publicly in Beijing was devoid of significance. His explanation of the FRG Government's position toward events in Afghanistan and Kampuchea was significant indeed, at least as far as the Chinese politicians are concerned because -- as was also reflected in the Chinese press -- Beijing thereby feels encouraged in its aggressive intentions toward these states. In this political context the economic and technical services promised China by the Federal Republic gain special meaning, namely that of support for Beijing in its undeclared war against the peoples of Southeast Asia.

There was a time when the same Mr Genscher was one of the Western politicians who maintained particularly loudly that detente was indivisible. Obviously this was intended only as a propaganda slogan. If it were his true political conviction, the FRG foreign minister would not have used his visit to Beijing to conjure up broad harmony with Beijing's policy -- as DPA reports -- but instead he would have urged his Chinese interlocutors to be moderate and reasonable. His visit, however, had exactly the opposite effect.

USSR-FRG DOUBLE TAXATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD121808 Hamburg DPA in German 1504 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Summary] Moscow 12 Oct (DPA) -- German and Soviet finance experts today drafted and initialled an agreement in Moscow on avoiding double taxation. The agreement will be signed at the earliest opportunity, probably during Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to Bonn. The agreement, which also applies to West Berlin, will be ratified in the second half of 1982 and is to be retroactive from 1 January 1980. Companies must pay 40 percent of "the profit of permanent establishments," while individuals must pay 13 percent tax. Construction sites are considered to be permanent establishments when existing for longer than 12 months in the USSR.

According to the agreement, individuals are to be taxed by the state in which they work; journalists and German employees of Federal Republic firms working in the USSR are to be taxed by the Soviet state. Exempt from this regulation are people who work no longer than 183 days in the guest country.

ASSASSINATION OF AS-SADAT, SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

6 Oct in Cairo

PM121315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "On Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct -- An extraordinary session of the Egyptian People's Assembly opened here today. It must confirm a candidate for the presidency following A. as-Sadat's death. The ruling National Democratic Party has already nominated for the post current Vice President M.H. Mubarak, who has been appointed commander in chief of the country's armed forces. Meanwhile, the papers are full of reports of yesterday's events, the attack on the life of A. as-Sadat.

As usual on 6 October, a military parade was held outside Cairo to mark the anniversary of the start of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. And, as usual, Egyptian television was reporting direct from the parade. At 1240 local time the broadcast was cut short....

At that moment the following took place: Armored transports, missile launchers, army "jeeps" and truck-mounted guns were passing the government rostrum where A. as-Sadat and other officials were. Unexpectedly, one of the vehicles stopped. A group of soldiers began shooting with submachine guns.

As already reported, the gravely wounded Egyptian president was taken by helicopter to a military hospital, where he died without regaining consciousness. A number of the persons accompanying As-Sadat, including the defense minister and the chief of the Egyptian Army General Staff, were also wounded. Several [other] people were killed.

A number of security measures have been taken in Egypt in connection with the attack. The streets of Cairo are being patrolled by reinforced police detachments, and armored transports with machineguns uncovered stand outside the most important government establishments, which are cordoned off by patrols. The situation in the capital and, judging by reports received here, in Egypt's other regions, too, remains calm.

Referendum, U.S. 'Alarm'

LD092100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] A referendum is to be held in Egypt on 13 October to confirm Husni Mubarak, whose candidature was put forward by parliament, as the country's new president. Our correspondent Kim Gerasimov reports from Cairo:

Hurried preparations are now under way for this event, which is to take place 3 days after As-Sadat's funeral. A very large number of polling stations are being set up, mainly at police stations. Along with ordinary policemen, soldiers stand guard outside. The authorities are taking additional security measures, fearing the possibility of a repetition of the events in Asyut. Yesterday, in this university town situated 400 km south of Cairo, a group of Muslim extremists -- this, at least, is what the authorities say -- stormed a police station and the local security headquarters and, according to some reports, also seized the whole of the town center. There are reports that reinforcements had to be sent in by helicopter from Cairo to put down the revolt.

The process of the hand-over of the Egyptian administration is being closely observed from Washington. As has already been reported, the American Armed Forces have been put on a state of increased combat readiness in the Mediterranean and Near East area.

It has been announced that Secretary of State Haig, who is arriving for As-Sadat's funeral, is to hold important talks in Cairo. Israeli Prime Minister Begin is also coming to Cairo in connection with As-Sadat's funeral.

The present Egyptian leaders, including Husni Mubarak, have made statements about Egypt's loyalty to signed agreements. Nevertheless, both in Washington and in Tel Aviv, developments are being scrutinized with evident alarm, all the more since calls are being made by many Arab states for Cairo to revise its political course and to return the ranks of the common front of Arab states.

Representation at Funeral

NC101044 Paris AFP in English 1034 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has not sent a delegation to Cairo for today's funeral of assassinated President Anwar as-Sadat, it was noted here. However, it was not known whether an official of the Soviet Embassy in Cairo had been designated to represent the USSR. It was also learnt here late yesterday that no leading Soviet figures have yet signed the book of condolences opened at the Egyptian Embassy in Moscow.

Haig Meetings; World Reaction

LD111502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1341 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 11 Oct, (TASS) -- According to news agency reports, the situation in a number of regions of Egypt remains restless. AFP reports that in Asyut, where bloody clashes have occurred between armed elements and security forces, there was sporadic shooting again yesterday. Telephone communication between Cairo and Beirut is interrupted. A considerable proportion of residents are afraid to leave their houses. The Libyan agency JANA reports that opponents of the present regime raided police barracks north of Cairo. People have been killed and wounded. There have also been two explosions on the railways. One of them, the agency reports, was on the line linking the capital with the country's main port, Alexandria.

The U.S. secretary of state, A. Haig, who attended the funeral of A. as-Sadat, has had meetings here with the Israeli prime minister and leading figures from Sudan, Oman, Somalia and some other countries. A State Department spokesman said the talks were about the problems of "security in the region" and "American intentions and plans in the post-As-Sadat period."

However in political circles these meetings of the secretary of state with representatives of these pro-American regimes are regarded as yet another manifestation of the United State's striving to build up its military-political presence in the Near East and Africa and to establish American dominance over the peoples of these regions. The American CBS television network, in particular, reports that R. Reagan's administration has supported the idea of "sharply increasing arms supplies to Sudan."

There has also been a meeting between Haig and Vice President Mubarak. Speaking at the end of the meeting, Mubarak called their talks "fruitful" and stressed that "we constantly feel support from the United States." For his part, Haig expressed "satisfaction that the As-Sadat course will be continued."

Washington, 11 Oct (TASS) -- When asked if the United States would undertake military interference, if American interests in Egypt are threatened, Haig stated in a CBS television interview: "Without any doubt we regard Egypt as an extremely important ally of the United States in the Arab world. Any development there of events will arouse our deep concern."

The Reagan administration is trying to use the latest events in the Arab Republic of Egypt [ARE] in order to further step up tension in that region and to increase America's military presence there.

The Washington POST has reported that the Pentagon has worked out a large-scale p'.. for the holding of military maneuvers in Egypt in the next month. This program envisages that a group of heavy B-52 bombers will take off from the U.S. Strategic Air Command Base [SAC] in northern Dakota with a cargo of bombs aboard which, after flying halfway round the world, will be dropped on their practice targets on Egyptian territory and return to the United States after refueling in mid-air. The paper points out that the aim of this unprecedented operation is "to demonstrate the possibilities of American military might."

According to the Washington POST, SAC has so far created two groups of B-52 strategic planes, specially intended for carrying out bombing raids on "flash points" in the world such as the Persian Gulf. Fourteen such bombers are deployed on the Air Force Base Minot and equally as many at the Grand Forks air base in the state of North Dakota.

Simultaneously with the bombing of targets in Egypt, the Pentagon is planning to carry out major land maneuvers near Cairo, in which two U.S. battalions will take part. The November maneuvers will be the biggest yet in Egypt, the Washington POST says.

Tripoli, 11 Oct (TASS) -- The Libyan public sees the maneuvers of the U.S. 6th Fleet which are being held in the immediate vicinity of the Libyan coast, as an open manifestation of the policy of blackmail and international brigandage.

The buildup of the American military presence in the Mediterranean, says a commentary by the Libyan agency JANA, shows that Washington is seriously worried and fearful for its positions in Egypt following the death of As-Sadat. The U.S. administration is trying to save those positions, and is hastily intensifying its military presence in Egypt, in order to strike at the struggle of the national progressive forces opposing the capitulationist course that has led Egypt into the camp of the enemies of the Arabs.

The commentary points out that the U.S. naval maneuvers vividly show the United States' aggressive plans in the region, which are directed at expanding its military presence there and establishing the dominance of American imperialism and its puppets.

The display of military force by the United States, JANA notes, is direct political pressure on Egypt and interference in its internal affairs in the hope of saving the separatist Camp David accords. The agency stresses that the Egyptian people will determine their own destiny themselves and do not need American bases and military specialists.

JANA expresses grave alarm over the latest American military maneuvers and declares Libya's solidarity with the struggle of Egypt's progressive forces.

London, 11 Oct (TASS) -- On the future of the separate Camp David deal, in connection with the death of As-Sadat, the OBSERVER newspaper notes that "it is perfectly clear that it will not bring peace to the Near East, just as talks on autonomy on the Camp David model offer no opportunity to solve the central problem: relations between the Palestinians and Israel." "Only if the Palestine problem is solved" -- says another paper, the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH -- will Egypt again find its place in the Arab world, and the Near East generally obtain its long-awaited peace.

New York, 11 Oct (TASS) -- In an interview with the New York TIMES, a representative of the PLO, Hatam Husayni, expressed the hope that the recent events in the ARE will lead Egypt to renounce the Camp David agreements and bring that country back into the Arab bloc.

As-Sadat, Huseyni said, had "fully dissociated himself from the PLO and, in the 3 years since the Camp David deal was concluded, the Palestinians in the occupied lands have been fully in the power of the Israeli Government," "Fifteen thousand Palestinians and Lebanese have been killed in Lebanon since the Camp David agreements were signed," he continued, "while As-Sadat calmly stood by and watched that genocide happen. His own people consider that As-sadat betrayed the cause of the Palestinians."

Seyful-Mulyukov Commentary

OW130626 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Commentary by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, Soviet television and radio political commentator, from the "Vremya" program]

[Text] Good day, comrades. Official Washington is gripped with fever, and growing concern over further developments in Egypt is obvious. What will happen to the Camp David process? begs David Rockefeller -- that same Rockefeller who exerted no mean efforts and means in order to save the shah's regime in Iran.

The New York TIMES went even further in its forecasts. There can be no Sadatism without As-Sadat, the paper writes. No single Egyptian will be able to replace him in the Camp David process, in the hearts of Israelis or on television screens in America.

I should note that overseas it is not so much As-sadat who is being mourned as U.S. administration hopes linked with the use of the As-Sadat regime in the U.S. global plans. On the other hand, plans for establishing American supremacy over Egypt and other Near East countries are being preserved in full measure.

After returning from Cairo, Secretary of State Haig, who discussed further plans of action there with America's closest allies in this region, frankly declared: We intend to continue playing the leading role in the Near East. The question arises -- who gave the United States the right to rule the affairs of foreign countries and peoples, let alone to rule with the aid of strong pressure and dictate?

Only in this way can the dispatch of American naval ships to the shores of Egypt, and the increased military readiness of Marine units deployed in the Mediterranean region as well as the Rapid Deployment Forces located in the United States be assessed, the USSR Government statement to the U.S. Government stresses. Washington is striving to retain Egypt within the American orbit by any means and has let the Egyptians and at the same time all Arabs know that it will undertake anything to prevent changes in the As-Sadat course.

Having admitted the existence of an opposition in Egypt and of circles dissatisfied with As-Sadat's policy, Haig threateningly declared: One thing you would not welcome, of course, would be the radicalization of moderate Arab regimes. That is what American politicians diplomatically call the regime which threw thousands of Egyptian patriots behind prison bars in the past few days alone.

The United States not only grossly interferes in Egypt's internal affairs but strives to intimidate it with a demonstration of military power as well. Could it be that in this way Washington wants to show the Egyptians that, if necessary, America's military punch can strike their country? The United States is feverishly exacerbating tensions throughout this region. The U.S. Sixth Fleet is carrying out maneuvers close to the shores of Libya and a dangerous plot is being openly hatched against this Arab country.

Washington and its allies are striving all-out to compensate for the losses in Cairo. The center of this forceful Washington pressure on the Near East countries has once again shifted to the Nile Valley.

The Soviet Government, our statement points out, resolutely condemns U.S. attempts to interfere in any way in the internal affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt. What is occurring around Egypt cannot fail to touch the security interests of the Soviet Union which will attentively watch the development of events.

ASH-SHADLI REMARKS REPORTED BEFORE, AFTER 6 OCT

Reports on 25 Sep

LD111552 [Editorial Report] Moscow TASS in English at 2021 GMT on 25 September cited an interview that former chief of the General Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, General Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, gave to the Syrian paper ATH-THAWRAH. TASS cited Ash-Shadhli as saying that As-Sadat was trying to depict the struggle against the regime as being a struggle over religious differences, but that "even people not well-versed in politics realize that this ploy on the part of As-Sadat is a blatant lie and that at present the people in Egypt have risen to overthrow an authority that has deprived the country of its national independence, destroyed the economic base of the state and corrupted Egyptian culture."

Describing Ash-Shadhli as the secretary general of the Egyptian Patriotic Front, TASS cited him as saying that "the intensification of reprisals in Egypt was spurred also by the change in the U.S. administration. Reagan's assumption of power, its policy of reliance on crude force and his anti-Soviet course influenced As-Sadat's policy, too."

TASS further cited Ash-Shadhli as saying: "By the beginning of 1981 opposition forces had largely gathered strength. They came to constitute a serious threat to the As-Sadat regime." And it went on: "That is why As-Sadat unleashed a campaign of terror and reprisals against them. He dealt his strikes at the unions of journalists, lawyers, and to the Egyptian Patriotic Front."

TASS said that, in conclusion, Ash-Shadhli "expressed his firm confidence that the Egyptian people would be able to restore independence, democracy and freedom to their country."

The 300-word TASS report, which had a Damascus dateline, was carried verbatim by Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World at 1500 GMT on 25 September, and at 1500 GMT and 1530 GMT on 26 September.

Call for Referendum Boycott

LD091126 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Oct, TASS -- General Secretary of the Egyptian Patriotic Front Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadli said that there had been armed clashes between the people and the authorities in Egypt. In a Tripoli radio statement he accused the country's present leadership of not releasing political prisoners, not lifting the state of emergency and not cancelling the unpopular laws.

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadli called on the Egyptian people to boycott the referendum for the election of a new president and declared for the holding of free elections at which several candidates representing various political forces should run.

Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadli stressed that the situation in Egypt remains unstable.

Interview on 'Interference'

LD121518 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 12 Oct, TASS -- General Secretary of the Egyptian Patriotic Front, former chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Egypt, General Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, in an interview to the Lebanese weekly MONDAY MORNING, warned the United States, Israel and other countries against interfering into the Egyptian people's affairs. If the United States or Israel, he said, interfere, "we shall consider ourselves free to act how it is required by the interests of the Egyptian people."

Touching upon the recent clashes in Asyut, he said that those clashes were a manifestation of the struggle between the Egyptian people and pro-American and pro-Israeli placemen, the struggle which will continue and grow wide in all parts of the country.

The United States and Israel resort to the carrot-and-stick policy towards Egypt in a bid to prevent the weakening of their influence upon Cairo, the MONDAY MORNING was told in an interview by one of the prominent representatives of Egyptian opposition, former Egyptian Minister Hikmat Abu Zayid. She said that many Egyptian officers and men came out against the military presence of the United States in Egypt, and also against the training of Egyptian soldiers by American advisers. The opposition in the army, Hikmat Abu Zayid stressed, not only exists, but it grows stronger, and invigorates its activities.

'ALI HOSEYNI KHAMENE'I ELECTED PRESIDENT OF IRAN

Brezhnev Cable

LD091826 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent the following message to the president of Iran:

"His excellency, Mr 'Ali Hoseyni Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Please accept my congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of your election to the high post of president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I express the hope that relations between our two countries will develop on the basis of goodneighborliness in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Leonid Brezhnev.

Khomeyni Approval

LD091452 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 9 Oct, TASS -- Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni has officially approved in the office of president of the country Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Hoseyn Khamene'i. At the October 2 presidential elections A. Hoseyn Khamene'i, who was the only candidate for the presidency, won more than 95 per cent of the votes. Hoseyn Khamene'i is the first religious leader in the presidency of the Islamic Republic.

MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES JORDAN VISIT

PM130905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Amman, 6 Oct, TASS -- The Soviet military delegation headed by Lt Gen A.A. Dunin, deputy chief of the USSR Ground Forces Main Staff, has concluded its week-long visit to Jordan. The delegation familiarized itself with the structure of Jordan's Armed Forces and visited military subunits and military installations. It was received by Zayid ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and Fathi Abu Talib, chief of the General Staff.

ANGOLAN COMMUNIQUE ON S. AFRICAN ATTACKS CITED

LD072012 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda, 7 Oct, TASS -- A month and a half after incursion into the People's Republic of Angola, the South African troops not only continue to hold part of Angolan territory, but are also expanding their aggressive actions against this country, says a statement of the Angolan Defence Ministry, read over national radio today.

The statement points out that the South African racists violated Angola's airspace on more than 30 occasions between September 18 and October 2 of this year. Along with air raids, the armed forces of racist-ruled South Africa, backed by armoured vehicles and helicopters, have launched new aggressive actions against Shangongo, Mongua and N'jiva, killing civilians and destroying their dwellings.

In the last days of September, the South African Armed Forces began a new mass operation against Shangongo and Mongua, (?liberated) by the Angolan troops, the Angolan Defence Ministry reports.

At the same time, the Defence Ministry statement points out, South Africa and UNITA gangs concentrate their forces on the territory of Namibia, unlawfully occupied by South African troops, on the Znana base, for a new attack against (?N'jiva), the administrative center of the south Angolan province of Kunene. The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) are continuing to hold the cities of N'jiva, Mongua and Shangongo, liberated by them from the racists.

SWAPO DELEGATE AT COMMONWEALTH TALKS INTERVIEWED

LD081123 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Melbourne 8 Oct, TASS -- Assistance of socialist countries plays an important role in the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence, a TASS correspondent has been told by Peter Katjavivi, member of the Central Committee of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). "We highly value this support," he stressed.

Peter Katjavivi was staying here in connection with the commonwealth summit conference which discussed among other issues the Namibian question. The majority of commonwealth nations side with the just struggle of the Namibian people, the SWAPO representative pointed out.

SWAPO is prepared to work for the earliest solution of the Namibian problem on the basis of Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council, he said. "However, certain circles in the West, led by the United States continuing interference with the implementation of the decision of the international community, we shall not stop the armed struggle, and shall expand and strengthen our movement. [sentence as received] It is only in this approach that we see the effective way for attaining complete independence."

Peter Katjavivi read at the conference SWAPO's memorandum which stresses that the stand taken by the American administration on the Namibian question has drawn even closer the United States and the South African regime.

UGANDA OFFICIALS RECEIVE SOVIET DELEGATION

Meeting With Obote

PM080851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For the Development of Relations with the USSR"]

[Text] Kampala, 3 Oct -- Uganda resolutely supports the Soviet Union's efforts in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, Ugandan President Milton Obote has stated.

Receiving a delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, he stressed that the leadership of the Uganda National Congress and the country's government are firm supporters of peace throughout the world.

Uganda, the president said, advocates the consolidation of the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations and cooperation with all progressive forces. We support and will continue to support the African national liberation movements and the struggle of the continent's peoples against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

M. Obote denounced the Western powers' attempts to identify the people's liberation struggle with "international terrorism." We will never agree with this position and will side with the struggling peoples of southern Africa.

Uganda in our day, the head of state noted, is living through a period of national renewal. It is faced with great tasks, including the restoration of industry and agriculture and the consolidation of state power, legality and order. In resolving these complex problems paramount significance attaches to the question of national cadres and in this connection we look hopefully to the further development and consolidation of cooperation with the Soviet Union. The agricultural college in (Buzetema) and the cotton mill in Lira constructed with the Soviet Union's technical assistance are for us an inspiring example of mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation between our countries. We are in favor of the further development of relations with the USSR, M. Obote stressed.

Party General Secretary

PM080903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Kampala, 4 Oct -- We see the Soviet Union as a true friend who helps young developing states to rebuff the intrigues of international imperialism and reaction, which seek to foist neocolonialist orders on them, (J.M. Luvuliza-Kirunda), general secretary of the Uganda People's Congress Party, stated. Receiving a delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries here, he noted that the Uganda People's Congress is linked with the CPSU and Soviet public organizations by bonds of long-standing friendship whose foundations were laid during the period of the Ugandan people's struggle against the British colonialists, and also indicated the proximity of the two countries' positions on a number of international questions.

(J.M. Luvuliza-Kirunda) expressed the determination of the Uganda People's Congress to continue to strengthen cooperation with the CPSU and Soviet public organizations. We are confident, he said, that this is one of the most important conditions for the Ugandan people to overcome the problems facing them on the path to progress.

CONGOLESE MILITARY DELEGATION PAYS 7 DAY VISIT

PM070935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Congo"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers from the People's Republic of the Congo's National People's Army headed by Lieutenant (Mvuenze), first deputy chief of the Congolese National People's Army's Main Political Directorate, visited the Soviet Union from 25 September through 1 October at the invitation of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The guests from the friendly country familiarized themselves with the organization of party political work in the Soviet Armed Forces, the combat training and lives of servicemen in the Siberian Military District and the training of political worker cadres at Higher Military-Political School named for the 60th Anniversary of Great October.

The members of the delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and saw the scientific town [akademgorodok] of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department, monuments to the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory, and the sights of Moscow and Novosibirsk.

The delegation was received by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. During the conversations, which were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev familiarized the guests with the way USSR Armed Forces commanders and political workers and all Soviet servicemen are working to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The delegation left for home on 1 October.

AFRICAN TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT UZBEK SSR

GF091408 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Trade unionists from Nigeria, the Seychelles and Uganda who are currently visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU are now in Alma Ata, capital of the Kazakh SSR. They have been received by the Uzbek Council of Trade Unions, and have also visited many factories and have acquainted themselves with methods of organizing work, establishing labor security and providing leave for workers and employees. The social program being applied at all industrial factories and collective farms has (?amazed) the representatives from developing African countries.

CHILEAN MAPU MEMBER ON OUSTER OF CHILEAN REGIME

PY091655 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Commentary by (Carlos Bau), member of the Single Popular Action Movement (MAPU)]

[Text] The MAPU has issued a statement entitled: "On the Path of the Masses and Freedom." This statement includes the main political guidelines developed in the last few years.

In one of its chapters the statement notes that the main guideline to be followed is the path to oust the dictatorship. Nothing could interest the majority of national sectors more than the end of the present regime and nothing could be of more importance to democratic forces since the mere existence of the tyranny means that there is no possibility of enforcing those programs and alternatives.

The path to defeat the dictatorship and the revolutionary nature of a political force is defined by actions and not in textbooks. The future Chilean democracy and its future socialization rely on the path we choose to defeat the tyranny.

Success in this undertaking presupposes a proper evaluation of the situation we are confronting, a clear idea of the tasks we shall undertake and the establishment of an organization that will be able to mobilize all forces without discrimination and to struggle for and defend all the most cherished national aspirations.

We must first of all concern ourselves with those conditions on which the dictatorship wishes to base and build its hegemony. In this way we will be able to choose those targets that must be attacked to erode and dismantle the bases of the tyranny. To be successful in its undertaking, the regime aspires to achieve a permanent fragmentation of the country and to exercise its fascist control over the armed forces. If these are the conditions that the regime requires to maintain its stability, it is obvious that only the establishment of a powerful national democratic movement of the masses -- one that will organize the country on a democratic path and which will achieve a complete rupture between Chilean society and the fascist government -- will be able to oust the dictatorship.

The establishment of such a movement is the backbone of our strategic path, and we shall arrange our present and future tasks on this basis. The country must be completely reorganized, from the very bottom to the top, by a new and independent social network that opposes fascism. This network will be a link between the many organizations and groups through which Chileans have carried out their democratic struggle or expressed their autonomy from the regime. To develop our struggle we will thus base our support on what has been the main victory of our times: the fact that despite the will of the dictatorship, and opposing its power, thousands of Chileans have regrouped in old and new organizations that became new schools in which they experienced new means of struggle to express their protest and rebellion.

It is a fact of great strategic importance that these multiple and many times autonomous organizations have grouped together Christians, Marxists, laymen, priests, workers, artists, young people and intellectuals. Their actions, which have shown solidarity but many times have been hardly noticeable, have contributed toward reorganizing the country and developing their capacity to struggle against the tyranny. It is this new tool that must be multiplied and made into a new national phenomenon, and this must prevail even before we defeat the dictatorship.

These groups will gradually take the initiative from the mass movement since by achieving their objectives and expanding their influence and activities they will incite rebellion in all Chileans. This, moreover, will increasingly threaten the capacity of the regime to govern the country.

These conditions, in addition to the many contradictions generated by fascist policies and even conflicts within the regime, will become elements that will weaken the regime while the power of democratic forces are strengthened. These forces will, therefore, be able to oust the dictatorship through a national antifascist insurrection. This insurrection will be the highest expression of the movement to recover the people's sovereignty, and it will include diverse types of struggles led by the different democratic organizations of the Chilean people.

The insurrection of an entire country against a dictatorship calls for the enforcement of a wide-ranging policy which, based on common objectives, will be able to unite an entire society and all political and social sectors that oppose fascism.

GRENADA MINISTER ACCUSES U.S. OF SABOTAGE

LD101104 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 10 Oct, TASS -- "Grenada is a victim of economic sabotage with the help of which the Reagan administration intends to strangle our revolution," said Unison Whiteman, Grenada's minister of foreign affairs and tourism, addressing the 36th session of the UN General Assembly here during the general political discussion.

Last April the United States launched a massive campaign to prevent a 30-million-dollar EEC loan to Grenada. The U.S. administration also made attempts to block a loan of 8.17 million dollars to Grenada from the International Monetary Fund and used its influence to thwart a number of other loans to that country.

At present, the foreign minister went on to say, Washington intends to take armed action against Grenada. According to him, Grenada believes that the recent U.S. manoeuvres in the Caribbean were a rehearsal of an invasion of Grenada and the neighbouring Grenadines.

Unison Whiteman denounced the policy of terror and repression pursued by the Salvadoran junta. Grenada, he said, supports the Mexican-French statement on recognition of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary-Democratic Front of El Salvador as a representative political force. The foreign minister expressed solidarity with Cuba and condemned the attempts of the imperialist forces to exert political, economic and other pressure on Nicaragua. The Caribbean should become a zone of peace, he stressed.

Unison Whiteman drew the delegates' attention to the serious threat posed by the hiring of mercenaries, which is practised by the leading imperialist powers. He pointed out that all sorts of rabble, including racists, Ku-Klux-Klansmen, and Cuban and Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, were used in preparing operations against Central American states. They undergo military training in U.S. camps. The foreign minister stressed the urgent need to draft and adopt an international convention to outlaw the hiring of mercenaries.

SALVADORAN CITED ON GUERRILLAS' SOURCE OF ARMS

PM081337 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 4 October carries on page 5, beneath the headline "El Salvador: Bread of Freedom," a 1,000-word A. Moiseyev interview with David Gutierrez, a representative of El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Neither the date nor the place of the interview is specified.

In his introduction Moiseyev describes as a "farce" the plan for elections in El Salvador next March to "'demonstrate' that the present Salvadoran rulers 'have popular support in the country.'" "If anyone enjoys real popularity among the masses," he continues, "it is the fighters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front."

Gutierrez speaks of an exodus of refugees from El Salvador -- "almost half a million people have left their homes to escape the terror" -- and says: "International solidarity is as important for us as bread." He describes, in general terms, the fighting against government forces.

The interview includes the following passage relating to arms supplies:

"'Where do you get your weapons?' I asked Gutierrez.

"'The partisans mostly get their arms from the enemy. We capture them in battle against the junta's soldiers. If you look at our arsenal you will immediately be struck by the fact that almost all the weapons are American and Israeli in origin. But neither Cuba nor any other socialist country supplies us with weapons. Nor is there a single Cuban adviser among the insurgents. Washington likes to tell that story too. El Salvador's people will decide their fate themselves.'"

CUBAN OFFICIALS MEET WITH SOVIET LABOR LEADERS

PA120307 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, met in Moscow with Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU]. During the talks, they discussed matters connected with the international union movement, the preparations for the next world union congress, which is slated to open in Havana in February 1982, and various aspects of the relations between their respective organizations.

SANDINIST DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN

PM090953 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Uzbekistan's Guests"]

[Text] A delegation of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], headed by Marcos Antonio Somarriba, member of the Sandinist Assembly and FSLN political secretary of North Zelaya Department, has arrived in Uzbekistan.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin Central Museum Tashkent Branch and saw the sights of the republic's capital.

On 29 September the delegation was received at the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

GROMYKO RECEIVES OUTGOING MEXICAN ENVOY

LD122132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Carrillo Flores, ambassador of the United States of Mexico to the Soviet Union, in connection with the completion of his mission and his return home. A warm, friendly conversation took place, during which satisfaction was expressed with the favorable development of Soviet-Mexican relations. Comrade Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union appreciates the peace-loving foreign policy of Mexico, which has on more than one occasion used its weight and influence in internaitonal forums in favor of proposals aimed at defending the interests of the peoples, for detente, and for peace. The ambassador's attention was also drawn to the Soviet Union's proposals, placed before the 36th UN General Assembly session.

CPSU SLOGANS FOR OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PM130933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 1

["CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] 1. Long live the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

2. Glory to Great October, which initiated a new era in mankind's history!

3. Long live Marxism-Leninism -- the everlasting revolutionary international teaching!

4. Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

In unity with the people lies the party's strength!

In unity with the party and in the party's leadership lies the people's strength!

5. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress!

6. Glory to the great Soviet people -- the builder of communism and consistent fighter for peace!

7. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Learn to live, work and struggle in Leninist, communist fashion!

Let us fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress!

8. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us mark the 11th 5-Year Plan with shock labor!

May our great motherland become even stronger, richer and more beautiful!

Everything for the good of man, everything in the name of man!

9. Long live the heroic working class of the land of the soviets!

10. Long live the glorious kolkhoz peasantry!

11. Long live the Soviet people's intelligentsia!

12. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia!

13. Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all the Soviet Union's nations and nationalities!

14. Long live the USSR Constitution!

Long live socialist democracy!

15. Long live the soviets of people's deputies!

Citizens of the Soviet Union! Participate actively in the administration of the affairs of the state and society!

16. Long live the Soviet trade unions -- a school of communism and an influential force in our society!

17. Young men and women! Persistently assimilate knowledge, culture and professional skill!

Be conscious fighters for communism!

18. Long live the Lenin Komsomol -- the Communist Party's reliable assistant and militant reserve and leading detachment of Soviet youth!

19. Long live Soviet women -- active builders of communism!

Glory to mothers!

Peace and happiness to children all over the world!

20. Soviet servicemen! Improve combat and political training!

Vigilantly and reliably guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and socialism's great gains!

Long live the USSR's valiant armed forces!

21. Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the struggle for the victory of October and for our motherland's honor, freedom and independence!

22. Working people of the Soviet Union! Accelerate scientific and technical progress! Introduce leading experience everywhere!

Strengthen conscious communist discipline! Display creative initiative!

Ensure intensive development for the economy!

23. Working people of the Soviet Union! Make fuller use of the possibilities of developed socialism and of the country's production and scientific and technical potential!

24. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Participate more actively in the nationwide movement for economy and thrift in the public economy!

The economy must be economical!

25. Working people of the Soviet Union! Raise higher the banner of socialist competition!

Let us fulfill and overfulfill the 5-year plan targets!

To work efficiently and to a high standard of quality is our patriotic duty!

26. Glory to the Red Banner collectives, crack troops of the 5-year plan marching in the vanguard of communist building!

27. Working people of the Soviet Union! Improve labor productivity, efficiency and quality at every workplace!

28. Working people of the Soviet Union! Accelerate the development of the production forces of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East!

Increase the pace of construction of the Baykal-Amur main railroad!

29. Working people in the fuel and energy industry! The motherland expects more oil, gas, coal and electricity from you!

30. Soviet metallurgists! Improve production technology!

Improve the quality and expand the production of economical metal products!

31. Machine builders! Create highly productive, economical and reliable machines, instruments and means of mechanization and automation!

Accelerate the retooling of industry and agriculture!

32. Working people in the chemical industry! Meet more fully the requirements of the national economy and the population for chemical products and materials!

33. Working people in industry! Expand the production and improve the quality of goods for the population!

Pay daily attention to the production of consumer goods and to the services sphere!

34. Construction and installation workers! Improve capital investment efficiency!

Build swiftly, well and on a modern technical basis!

35. Working people in transport and communications! Reliably meet the national economy's requirements!

Improve standards of service to Soviet people!

36. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle persistently for a further upsurge in agriculture! Increase the pace of its mechanization and chemicalization and of land reclamation!

The transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone is a matter for all the people!

37. Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers! Improve agricultural efficiency!

Build up grain production! Make thrifty use of land, equipment and fertilizers!

Devote maximum attention and concern to the future harvest!

38. Working people in agriculture! Strengthen the feed base of livestock raising.

Increase the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other products!

Stockraising is the shock front!

39. Working people in agriculture and procurement, transport, processing and trade enterprises! Do not permit losses of agricultural produce!

Everything that has been produced must be used for the good of the people!

40. Working people in trade, public catering and consumer services! Improve the quality and standard of labor and satisfy more fully demands from the population!

41. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Display a thrifty attitude toward public property! Augment socialist property!

Make a rational use of the country's wealth!

Display a solicitous attitude toward nature!

42. Specialists in the national economy! Inventors and rationalizers! Improve equipment, techniques and production management!

43. Soviet scientists! Improve the efficiency of research!

May the alliance of science and production strengthen!

Glory to Soviet science!

44. Working people in the state apparatus! Improve the style of work! Be sensitive to Soviet people's needs and demands!

45. People's control personnel! Struggle energetically to strengthen discipline, economy and thrift!

46. Working people on the ideological front! Improve the quality of educational, information and propaganda work!

Communist ideological commitment and an active life stance for every Soviet person!

47. Personalities in literature and art and working people in culture! Create works worthy of our great motherland!

Bear aloft the banner of Soviet art's ideological commitment, party-mindedness and popular spirit!

48. Working people in public education! Improve the quality of the tuition and the political, labor and moral education of the rising generation!

49. Working people of vuzes and technical colleges! Train ideologically hardened, highly qualified specialists!

Develop science and strengthen the link with production!

50. Working people in public health! Show everyday concern for Soviet people's health! Improve the quality of medical services!

51. Physical culture exponents and sportsmen! Increase the mass nature of the physical culture movement!

Augment the glory of Soviet sport!

52. Glorious war and labor veterans! Young people's mentors! Educate the younger generation in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people!

53. Schoolchildren and students in secondary and higher education [uchashchivesyka, studenty]! Persistently master knowledge, culture and labor skills!

Warmly love the Soviet motherland! Be active fighters for Lenin's cause, for communism!

54. Long live the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy!

May the peace program for the eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress be implemented!

55. Fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties!

Honor and glory to the communists -- courageous fighters for the people's cause!

56. May the unity and cohesion of the whole world's communists strengthen!

Long live proletarian internationalism -- tested and mighty weapon of the international working class!

57. May the invincible alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement strengthen!

58. Fraternal greetings to the socialist countries' peoples!

Long live the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion and their unshakable determination to strengthen socialism's gains!

59. Fraternal greetings to the heroic Cuban people, who are resolutely opposing American imperialism's intrigues!

60. Fraternal greetings to the heroic Vietnamese people!

61. Fraternal greetings to the courageous Lao people!

62. Fraternal greetings to the Kampuchean people, who are building an independent, free, people's Kampuchea!

63. Fraternal greetings to the Afghan people, who are courageously defending the April revolution's gains!

64. Fraternal greetings to the people of Angola, who are selflessly defending their independence and revolutionary gains!

65. Fraternal greetings to the people of Ethiopia, who have firmly chosen the revolutionary path of socialist transformations!

66. Fraternal greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries!

Glory to the fighters against exploitation and oppression by the monopolies, for working people's rights and for peace and democracy!

67. Fraternal greetings to the peoples who have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke and to fighters for the consolidation of national independence and social progress!

68. Warm greetings to Africa's peoples, who are struggling against imperialism and racism and for freedom and independence!

69. Warm greetings to Latin America's peoples, who are struggling against imperialism and reaction and for democratic development for their countries!

70. Fraternal greetings to Chile's working people and all its democrats, who are waging a selfless struggle against the fascist junta!

71. Fraternal greetings to fighters for freedom, democracy and socialism languishing in fascist torture chambers!

Freedom for prisoners of imperialism and reaction!

72. Warm greetings to the Arab peoples, who are waging a struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialism's diktat!

May Soviet-Arab friendship strengthen!

73. Peoples of the European countries! Struggle against the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in West Europe!

Peace, security and good-neighborliness for Europe!

74. Peoples of the Asian countries! Struggle against the collusion between imperialism and hegemonism and for peace and security!

May Asia become a continent of trust and cooperation!

75. Warm greetings to the great Indian people!

May the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India strengthen and develop!

76. Peoples of the world! Deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism!

Let us curb the arms race, deepen detente and eliminate the threat of war!

77. Peace champions! Redouble your efforts in the sacred struggle for the greatest right -- the right to life!

Consistently advocate the prohibition of neutron and other types of mass-destruction weapons! "No!" to nuclear war!

Peace to the world!

78. Long live our great motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

79. Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party -- forward to the victory of communism.

[Signed] the CPSU Central Committee

PRAVDA ON NATIONALITY ISSUES, SOVIET PATRIOTISM

PM080801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences S. Kaltakhchyan under rubic "Questions of Theory": "The International Unity of the Soviet People"]

[Text] One historic gain of the USSR's nations and nationalities is their international unity. This emerged as a result of the resolution of the task set by V. I. Lenin of "LINKING the revolutionary struggle for socialism with a resolutionary program on the nationalities issue" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 27, p 62). By implementing a Leninist nationalities policy, the party has rallied the country's peoples into a united fraternal family that is growing stronger as we progress toward communism.

1.

For the first time in the history of mankind a new social and international community of people -- the united Soviet people -- has been established and has become an actual reality in the USSR. The formation of this great community was the result of extremely profound economic, sociopolitical and spiritual changes in our country's life and became possible thanks to the emergence and development of a new type of national relations.

Right from the outset the building of socialism and the cultivation of common features in all the USSR's peoples were intrinsically connected processes. This organic connection found expression above all in the transformation of a capitalist society's nations into socialist nations. At the same time their extremely close unity, all round blossoming and steady rapprochement are determined by the nature of the new system and represent an objective law in the development of socialism.

Back in 1914 V. I. Lenin wrote: "You cannot make the transition from capitalism to socialism without smashing the national framework...." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 26, p 35) and without surmounting national alienation and aloofness, since "all mankind's economic, political and spiritual life is being increasingly internationalized even under capitalism. Socialism entirely internationalizes it" (Vol 23, p 318). The fundamental difference between these two types of internationalization lies in the fact that under capitalism nations and nationalities, torn by antagonistic relations, cannot effect a rapprochement and create a united family. While under the conditions of the new system peoples, acquiring a socialist nature, reach out toward one another in every way and establish a truly fraternal community.

The cohesion achieved in the USSR among more than 100 nations and nationalities and national and ethnic groups is an extremely important indicator of the internationalist, collectivist nature of socialism. It is expressed in the inextricable connections between their interests in all spheres of life and in a united world outlook and coordinated conscious action in the name of achieving the common goals. It is only on this firm foundation that there can emerge what K. Marx and F. Engels describe as the true collectiveness that arises and develops thanks to the annihilation of class and national antagonisms and to the establishment of relations of cooperation and mutual assistance.

Great October paved the way for the elimination of the peoples' alienation from and enmity toward one another. It made it possible to form the united family whose name is the Soviet people. It was precisely the elimination of private ownership and the joint ownership of the means of production and social wealth that generated the common interests of our country's nations and nationalities, and the socialist economic system was the material foundation for their blossoming and rapprochement. The political foundation of these processes was the Soviet state system and socialist democracy; the ideological and theoretical foundation was Marxism-Leninism. As a result the nations and nationalities of the land of October were transformed into socialist nations and nationalities in terms of their economic foundation, social structure and spiritual makeup.

At the same time this was also the process of the making of their social and international community and fraternal cohesion, which is expressed in the close interweaving and blend of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, in the creation of the integrated unionwide national economic complex and in the beneficial interpenetration of national cultures.

Consequently the sign and peculiarities of the international community reflect the great advantages of the new system and embody the ideals of the working class. It is no accident that, when they speak of the "shift in the loyalty" of people nowadays away from their class affiliation and toward the nation, the ethnos, present-day anticommunists, such as the notorious R. Pipes, deliberately ignore and distort the experience of socialism, which has set the world a shining example of people's international unity on a class, socialist basis -- international unity which really exists. This unity is a form of organization of human communal life without historical precedent. Further all-round rapprochement among nations and nationalities takes place as a natural historical process which intensifies as the party's leading role in Soviet society increases, as that society's classless structure is formed, as progress is made toward complete social homogeneity. As a result the unity of national and international interests -- which, however, does not mean they are totally identical -- is still further consolidated at the stage of mature socialism.

Dialectical processes continue in the internation community that is growing increasingly strong under conditions of communist building, and differences and contradictions also exist in development. But the peculiarity is that in socialist unity the source of society's self-development is nonantagonistic differences and contradictions, in the present instance, interacting and interpenetrating international and national factors. There is no antagonism whatever between these, and under these conditions the international community represents not merely a political and administrative association or an artificially created "supernation," but a qualitatively new systematic whole [sistemnaya tselostnost] whose scope, scale and functions are not reducible to the functions of national communities. Within the context of this system all the nations and nationalities, retaining their specific identities, developing and improving, resolve united interconnected tasks.

Our Soviet experience and the socialist way of life of the USSR's peoples have cogently confirmed that only socialism lends firm unity to the national and the international.

2.

The Soviet people's international unity is expressed primarily in the high degree of integration of the union republics' economic life. Nowadays the USSR's economy constitutes an integrated national economic complex embracing all elements of social production, distribution and exchange on the country's territory. The improvement of the central control of economic processes on this basis makes it possible to make more extensive use of fraternal cooperation, the production experience of all the USSR's nations and nationalities and new forms of socialist competition. The experience of our multinational state shows that each republic, as it increases its contribution to the unionwide cause, at the same time gains still greater potential for its own development. The Soviet people's aggregate labor and international might are the source of each republic's constant progress. This is why all the republics, although nowadays they have highly developed economies, are vitally interested in specialization and sharing based on the socialist unionwide division of labor, in the best possible joint utilization of material and manpower resources, and in further strengthening the peoples' friendship and international community. In this way the party's course of building up each republic's material and spiritual potential and making maximum use of that potential for the harmonious development of the entire country is being implemented more vigorously.

Any Soviet republic sees a possibility of its further blossoming and strengthening only as part of the great fraternal family of peoples. Its borders as part of the USSR are no obstacles, in V. I. Lenin's words, to the "intermingling of nations" and their rapprochement. A republic's borders are precisely delineated in its self-sufficiency in resolving tasks of sociopolitical, cultural and economic development. But they in no way lead to its isolation or disrupt the integrity of the united socialist homeland. The citizen of any union republic is proud to be also a citizen of the USSR and a representative of the entire Soviet people. He rightly sees the integral might of the USSR as the guarantee that the sovereign rights of nations will be protected. That is why each republic, while improving its own statehood, at the same time strengthens the union state of the whole people, which expresses the will and interests of working people of all classes and groups, nations and nationalities. Socialist internationalism is the principle of the building of the economy and culture and the improvement of the way of life of the Soviet people as a historic new community of people -- a principle which really operates.

The achievements in forming and developing a pan-Soviet culture -- that most complex sphere of the interaction between the national and the international -- are extremely impressive. The report to the 26th CPSU Congress said: "Life offers cogent evidence that the intensive economic and social development of each of our republics is accelerating the process of their all-around rapprochement. National cultures are blossoming and are being mutually enriched and the culture of the united Soviet people -- a new social and international community -- is being formed."

Under the conditions of mature socialism an international type of spiritual production is established which embraces all spheres of the creation and distribution of cultural values and also the processes of moral and aesthetic education and the establishment of a new moral climate and fraternal relations among people of all nationalities. The delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress noted with pride that in recent years all the republics have confidently emerged on the all-union and international scene in the spheres of science and art. Clearly the new tidal wave in Soviet art that was mentioned from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum is fed by the achievements of the national cultures. Many talented works have appeared in all republics in recent years and their artistic portrayal of socialist reality is typified by a special diversity of new colors and sounds which makes it possible to express more vividly and in a more multifaceted way the sheer wealth of the Soviet people's international life.

Thus the national is not disappearing, but developing. While the correlation between the new and the old and obsolete constantly changes to the detriment of the latter and the new supplants the old, the law that operates in the correlation between the international and the national is different. The national is not supplanted but is renewed and enriched with international values. A new national element emerges in all its diversity. Socialist nations and nationalities become similar in terms of major attributes without at the same time becoming uniform. The national and the international exist not separately, not in parallel and independently of each other, but in dialectical unity. All that is progressive in the national, developing via the process of mutual enrichment, becomes international and consequently returns once again to the international fund as the asset of other nations in their peculiar conditions, having been filled with valuable qualities.

3.

The Soviet people emerged as a new social and international community and are developing under the leadership of the CPSU, which is a party of internationalists in ideology, policy, composition and organization. Thanks to the party's actively directing and organizing a socialist way of life, collectivism and friendship among the peoples have been established in the USSR.

"The unity of the Soviet nations is today firmer than ever," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in the Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress. "Of course, this does not mean that all the questions in the sphere of national relations have now been resolved. The dynamics of the development of a large multinational state such as ours generate many problems requiring sensitive attention by the party."

Because of the multinational nature of the republics and the constant increase in the number of citizens belonging to nonindigenous nationalities in republics, importance is assumed, for instance, by questions of observing their rights to due representation in party and state organs and also correctly understanding and satisfying their specific demands in the spheres of language, culture and daily life. This is natural. After all, national statehood represents not only the indigenous nationality that gave a particular republic its name but also, and in equal measure, the interests of the people of other nationalities living in the republic. Of course, the republic in which they live and work is just as close to their hearts, just as much their republic, as it is to the indigenous population.

The 11th 5-Year Plan targets, which envisage further rationalization in the siting of production forces, the comprehensive and balanced development of the republic's economics using the advantages of the unionwide division of labor and of supplying economic regions with manpower and material resources, urgently necessitate an increase in the attention paid to instilling in all Soviet people a profound awareness and sense of concern for augmenting the wealth of the whole people.

It is hard, if not impossible, to imagine the further strengthening of the community of Soviet nations and nationalities without organic unity (but not parallelism) in international and patriotic education. The homeland of the citizen of our country is not confined to the environment in which he was born and grew up. A great sense of belonging to the united USSR is molded and develops in him. But it does happen that individual people are prevented from taking a broader view of their motherland by vestiges of ethnocentrism and by a narrow concept of patriotism as love for the countryside you have been accustomed to since childhood, and that alone.

V. I. Lenin saw true patriotism as the struggle "for socialism as a homeland" (Vol 36, p 82). Such patriotism is not a passive, contemplative love of motherland but an active love expressed in responsibility for the state of affairs not just in one's own oblast or republic, but throughout the country and in a personal contribution to augmenting the might of the land of October. The unity of national and international interests determines the coincidence of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. The reason these are united is that they are both expressed through the medium of responsibility "for socialism as a homeland," for its further development.

The Leninist ideas of patriotism were displayed in all their rich content during the grim war years and are now being comprehensively implemented in the labor exploits of the builders of communism. These great ideas are vividly expressed in the pan-national pride of USSR citizens. Patriotism is displayed in loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism and organically incorporates respect for every Soviet person's national feelings and national dignity. "The CPSU," the Central Committee report to the 26th party congress says, "has always struggled and will always struggle resolutely against phenomena alien to the nature of socialism such as chauvinism or nationalism and against any nationalist aberrations such as anti-Semitism or Zionism, for instance. We are opposed to tendencies aimed at artificially erasing national peculiarities. But we regard the artificial boosting of those peculiarities as equally impermissible."

The further strengthening of the international community of the peoples is incompatible with national narrowmindedness on the part of people who confuse patriotism with ethnocentrism, and national pride with national conceit, who extol any kind of antiquity irrespective of its class content, and who portray national originality not as the scaling of new heights in culture, but as an "expression of national spirit" which is, so they claim, not subject to any influence from other nationalities.

It is also incompatible with parochialism, which is usually camouflaged with a narrowly conceived patriotism alleged to be concern for their own nation. In reality patriotism that has escaped the control of an internationalist consciousness may lead to relapses into nationalism, which, by pitting local interests against unionwide interests, ultimately undermines the national interests it purports to be defending. The party consistently combats the factors causing these negative phenomena, especially any violations of the Leninist nationalities policy -- in cadre selection, for instance -- and also religious and other survivals, which can also reproduce nationalist aberrations. Every Soviet person must be taught how to withstand firmly and consciously the imperialists' attempts to revive nationalist prejudices under present-day conditions, to infect young people with them and to weaken the international cohesion of the socialist nations and nationalities.

The international community of our country's peoples is acquiring more and more new facets and is becoming increasingly firm thanks to the growing scale of the transformation in the USSR's economy and culture and to the profound penetration of internationalism into the Soviet people's mentality and morality. The further strengthening of the unity of the country's nations and nationalities is expediting our progress along the road to communism.

KAZAKH ACADEMICIAN MARKS UNION WITH RUSSIA

PM081015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by B. Tulepbayev, vice president and academician of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "On the 250th Anniversary of Kazakhstan's Voluntary Affiliation to Russia": "Together Forever"]

[Text] The prophetic words "Together Forever!" rang out in the Kazakh steppes 250 years ago. On 10 October 1731, 27 Kazakh elders signed the act on the voluntary affiliation of the first major territory -- the Mladshiy Zhuz -- to Russia, which laid the foundations for the process of successive incorporation of the whole of Kazakhstan's territory into the Russian state -- a process which was completed in the 1860's. The Kazakh people decided to link their destiny forever to the Russian people's destiny. Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation to Russia was an important turning point in the Kazakhs' history.

The rapprochement between the two peoples gravitating toward each other had objective social, political and economic causes. These have their roots in the mists of time -- in the times of Kiev Rus and the nomadic Turkic early feudal state formations on Kazakhstan's territory.

The first few decades after the affiliation showed convincingly that thanks to this historic event the Kazakh people had rid themselves forever of devastating foreign incursions. Feudal fragmentation was eliminated and there was an end to the ruinous internecine wars which had caused the people tremendous suffering, undermined the economy and retarded their cultural development. The prerequisites were created for the destruction of patriarchal and feudal principles. The nomad Kazakhs began to become accustomed to agriculture and to make the transition to a settled way of life. Through the opening up of new lands, sowing areas were extended. At the enterprises which emerged the first detachments of the Kazakhstan working class appeared. The construction of mines, pits, plants and factories, railroads, cities and industrial settlements and the incorporation of the region's economy in all-Russian economic life promoted the social awakening and liberation of the working people from the fetters of tribal ideology. The region's own working class was formed.

The upsurge of the revolutionary movement was accompanied by the penetration of Kazakhstan's cities, villages and auls by the Bolshevik Party's revolutionary ideas, an increase in the influx of Petersburg and Moscow workers' newspapers and revolutionary proclamations and the emergence and development of a network of Marxist groups.

Despite the czarist policy of disuniting the peoples and cruelly suppressing any class actions by working people, the contact between workers, aul peasants and immigrants of various nationalities was of great positive significance. It broke up national exclusivity, inculcated international feelings in the workers and rallied them in the struggle against their common oppressors.

The tremendous progressive significance of Kazakhstan's affiliation to Russia also lay in the spread of leading democratic Russian and world culture in the region. Representatives of Russian democratic culture became profoundly interested in the life and creativity of the peoples of the outlying eastern districts of Russia and displayed great, sincere sympathy with them. A. S. Pushkin made use of a knowledge of the history and ethnography of the Kazakh people in his work on the story of Vemelyan Pugachev. At the poet's request, a short Russian version of the Kazakh folk poem "Kozy-Korpesh i Bayan-Slu" was written down for him.

A vivid example of the two peoples' spiritual rapprochement was the friendship between the great Russian writer F. M. Dostoyevskiy and Chokan Valikhanov, the leading Kazakh scholar and teacher.

The activity of the leading Kazakh educator and democrat teacher Ibray Altynsarin also took place in close contact with progressive figures in Russian science and culture. He did much to disseminate democratic Russian culture in Kazakhstan and translated the works of Krylov, Tolstoy and Ushinskiy into the Kazakh language.

The great Kazakh poet Abay Kunanbayev met with Russian political exiles. The influence of leading Russian culture on Abay proved exclusively beneficial. The brilliant poet was the true father of professional realist national Kazakh literature. Thanks to a profound understanding of the leading experience and artistic traditions of Pushkin, Lermontov and Nekrasov and the whole of realist Russian literature, which is permeated with the ideas of liberation, Abay's poetry reflected all that was of concern to leading minds among the people.

He wrote that it is necessary to learn from more developed, advanced peoples, first and foremost the Russian people: "The Russians see the world. If you learn their language, your eyes will be opened to the world."

Everyone knows that before October Kazakhstan was a region of poverty and ignorance, grief and tears, cruel oppressions the tyranny. The people's masses here were deprived of elementary political rights. Teaching in schools in the native language was banned, and figures active in the democratic national culture were persecuted.

Bright days came to our region with Great October.

The summit of history's vicissitudes for the Kazakh people and our country's other peoples was the Great October Socialist Revolution, which brought the working people true freedom, real democracy, social equality and justice.

We are proud that Vladimir Ilich Lenin was present at the origins of Kazakh Soviet statehood. He took part in the elaboration of all the fundamental documents on the creation of the Kazakh Soviet Republic. This most important event meant the implementation of the Kazakh people's age-old aspirations. It is inscribed in golden letters in their history as the birthday of the Kazakh SSR.

The Communist Party and Soviet state did not confine themselves to the formal proclamation of national equality, but immediately embarked on the creation of all the necessary conditions for ensuring it in practice and bringing about the speediest elimination of socioeconomic and cultural inequality. That inequality could only be overcome with the practical, long-term assistance of the Russian proletariat.

This Leninist tenet was implemented in practice.

The richer and mightier our state became, the weightier and more effective was the assistance to formerly backward peoples and the more intensively the process of cooperation among socialist nations developed.

The Soviet multinational state was a most important instrument of the implementation of economic, social and cultural transformations aimed at eliminating inequality between peoples. World history had not previously known such really selfless assistance and mutual assistance between peoples.

"From the earliest years of Soviet power," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "our economic and social policy was constructed in such a way as to bring Russia's former national backwoods up to the same level of development as the center as quickly as possible. And that task was successfully resolved. Here a most important part was played by the close cooperation between all the country's nations and above all by the selfless assistance granted by the Russian people."

The Communist Party's consistent implementation of the course aimed at equalizing the Soviet republics' level of economic development transformed all spheres of their national economies.

We are living witnesses of remarkable changes on Kazakh soil. As a result of the implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy, with the help of all the country's peoples and first and foremost the great Russian people, in a historically short space of time Kazakhstan traveled the glorious path from primitive workshops to nuclear reactors, from the mattock and spade to the coal combine and the walking excavator. In Soviet times the Kazakh people have risen from centuries-old backwardness, lack of rights and poverty to the heights of knowledge and culture. Metaphorically speaking, they have spread their wings, and, an equal among equals in the USSR's fraternal family of peoples, they are erecting the imposing edifice of the future.

Kazakhstan today produces several times more industrial output than was produced in the whole of prerevolutionary Russia. The volume of industrial output has increased 230-fold since 1913.

The republic confidently occupies one of the leading places in the country in the production of copper, zinc, lead, titanium, magnesium, rare metals, alumina, yellow phosphorus, ferroalloys, chrome compounds, mining equipment and other output.

It accounts for an increasing proportion of the all-union extraction of coal and oil and production of electricity, pig iron, steel, mineral fertilizers and cement. Kazakhstan's subterranean wealth includes a significant proportion of the known world reserves of useful minerals. The republic's industrial output is exported to more than 80 countries.

It is hard to exaggerate the role of the virgin lands epic in Kazakhstan's development. In those unforgettable years, when the republic's communist party was headed by L. I. Brezhnev, Kazakhstan's working people, in close collaboration with envoys from Moscow, Leningrad and the fraternal republics, made a substantial contribution to resolving the great tasks of subjugating the vast virgin lands.

In the years of Soviet power the volume of agricultural output in the republic has increased more than fivefold. Kazakhstan possesses more than one-third of the entire area of the country's agricultural land, and in area our republic is the second largest in the union. Annual production of a billion poods of grain from Kazakhstan has become commonplace.

"Kazakhstan today," L. I. Brezhnev has noted, "is one of the Soviet Union's main granaries and a major livestock raising base for the country. Kazakhstan today is hundreds of modern industrial enterprises, which have made a great contribution to the country's economic development. Kazakhstan is thousands of scientists and cultural figures whose creations meet with fitting recognition from the entire Soviet people."

The Kazakh SSR's present-day achievements clearly reflect the tremendous overall socio-economic progress of Soviet society as a whole.

The Soviet people's heroic path, their combat and labor victories and all their great achievements are inseparably associated with the activity of the Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

New, still broader prospects are opening up before the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The working people of Kazakhstan, which bears four orders, are implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions with great enthusiasm. In their creative activity they rely on the true guidelines of Marxist-Leninst teaching. The path of progress is indicated by that great helmsman -- Lenin's party, and their creative energy is multiplied tenfold by that mighty force -- the Leninist friendship of peoples. That is why we are so strong and invincible; that is why we look to the future so confidently.

Today representatives of more than 100 of our country's nationalities and ethnic groups live and work shoulder to shoulder in the republic, alongside the Kazakhs.

Working people throughout the world, and above all the peoples of liberated countries and countries which are still dependent, can see for themselves from the shining example of the former national backwoods of czarist Russia, in particular Kazakhstan, what the socialist revolution can do for oppressed peoples if they are guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninsm and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Great friendship and joint struggle for the peoples' happiness -- these are the forces which unite the heroic past and the present, the glorious feats of our ancestors and the impressive achievements of today's generations of Soviet people, who are confidently building communism under the leadership of Lenin's party.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES WAR VETERANS CONFERENCE

LD121410 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct, TASS -- "The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union addresses words of greetings to you, the delegates of the Fifth All-Union Conference of War Veterans, and wishes good health and successes in your activities," said alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev. He spoke today at an all-union conference of war veterans, which opened in Moscow.

"The best of wishes," he went on to say, "are coming from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev who covered in the ranks of the glorious Soviet Army its all difficult road -- from the first till the last day of the Great Patriotic War. This message is addressed to all former frontline men, partisans, those who worked underground during the Great Patriotic War, to all those who in the mortal fight against the enemy upheld the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland, saved mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement, that hung over it.

The organization of Soviet war veterans, that was formed 25 years ago, holds a befitting place amid other public movements of the country; it became a recognized and competent force in the international war veterans' movement.

The tasks linked with the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with the implementation of the peace programme for the 1980's, which was put forward by the congress, are now in the center of attention of your organization, just as of all Soviet people.

Now, when the policy of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, has led to a heightening of the danger of war, most acute became the task of preserving and consolidating detente, the task of preventing a sliding down to the dangerous brink of a thermonuclear catastrophe. In this complicated situation our party, having demonstrated restraint and realism, put forward a package of new peace initiatives the realization of which is not quite possible and pursues the most pressing aim, that of defending and consolidating peace and security of the peoples.

The peace programme of the 26th CPSU Congress, supplemented with a number of new concrete initiatives, which were put forward in Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's speeches after the congress, in the course of the Crimea meetings and negotiations with prominent Western politicians, projected three main directions of the struggle to prevent war, Ponomarev stressed.

First. To put out the existing seats of war conflicts and to create reliable political guarantees to prevent the emergence of new explosive crises.

Second. To attain real progress in limitation of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, to halt the production of neutron weapons, to prevent deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe which would mean a new, even more dangerous round in the arms race and would strongly heighten the threat of war.

Third. To resume and deepen the political dialogue, including negotiations with the United States of America.

The Soviet peace initiatives, our consistent and persistent struggle for putting them into life are attracting the minds of the millions of residents of the planet, the sympathy and support of the most different political and social forces abroad. The unprecedented scope of the anti-war movement of the recent months is attributed to the growing understanding of all the danger of the aggressive course pursued by U.S. imperialism and NATO. The anti-war movement has really become the movement of the millions."

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1457 GMT on 12 October adds the following passages at the end of the address:

["The situation which has arisen in the world demands that we all activate our activities to the maximum in solving the main historic task of the present day -- halting the growth of military danger, preserving and consolidating detente, and wrecking the plane of imperialism to deploy new and very dangerous weapons.

["In this task, which is vitally important for all peoples, our social organizations are also called upon to play their role, including the organization of Soviet war veterans. The need to explain to the broad masses of the people the danger of the arms race, to demonstrate the grave consequences of U.S. and NATO imperialism's course, if it is to be stopped in time, has taken on special importance at the present time. Consolidating anti-war forces, further raising the effectiveness of the demarches in solidarity to protect peace -- this, dear comrades, is your concern, your task, an urgent and immediate task. You are called upon to make a weighty contribution to its successful solution.

["War veterans do great work in the patriotic education of our youth and of all Soviet people.

["The party highly values the role of veterans in communist construction and educational work among the population, in the spirit of the CPSU policy and the heroic traditions of the Soviet people and its armed forces. This also serves the protection of peace and the strengthening of the might of our Soviet state. Thus, the remarkable fusion of the armed might and the steadfastness and valor of the Soviet people is achieved. The stronger this fusion is, the more reliable is the cause of peace and the security of our people and all peoples of the world."]

CPSU GREETS SOVIET WAR VETERANS CONFERENCE

LD121332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent the following greetings message to participants in the Fifth All-Union Conference of War Veterans which opened in Moscow today:

The gratitude of the Soviet people to war veterans, who fought courageously for the freedom and independence of our motherland and of the peoples of other countries, against the dark forces of fascism and militarism, is great indeed. The memory of those who laid down their lives in battles with the enemies of the socialist fatherland remains undimmed.

The conference is taking place in a situation when the Soviet people are working with inspiration on the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions. The party is actively and consistently implementing a peace-loving foreign policy program.

The enemies of detente, led by American imperialism, however, have lately embarked on a course of exacerbating international tension. They are building up their armed forces, striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and seriously threatening the security of the peoples of the whole world.

Our party is persistently trying to ensure that the heat is taken out of tension, that detente is preserved and that its further development is secured. In the struggle against the dangerous schemes of the advocates of a fresh war, it relies on the indestructible might of the Soviet Union and its armed forces, on the solidity of the alliance of the countries of the socialist community and the support of all the peace-loving forces in the world.

The greeting stresses that the Soviet war veterans' organization is strengthening its ties with international, foreign and national veterans' organizations which oppose the threat of a new war and is making a fitting contribution to the propagation of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the peace programe for the eighties worked out by the 26th party congress.

The CPSU Central Committee voices its certainty that Soviet war veterans will act with even greater energy in defense of peace, against the arms race and for a practical solution to the problem of disarmament. Active involvement in the military and patriotic upbringing of young people and in training them for service in the ranks of the armed forces has been and remains an important task of the Soviet war veterans' organization, the greeting says.

The party Central Committee wished the veterans robust health, prosperity, good spirits and success in their noble activity, to the glory of the triumph of communism.

At the All-Union Conference of the Soviet War Veterans' Committee, the results of work in recent years will be reviewed and fresh (?plans) will be outlined.

OFFICIAL VIEWS PASSPORT EXCHANGE PROCESS

PM091017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Militia Lt Gen B. Yelisov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs: "Passport of a USSR Citizen; the Exchange of this Document is Coming to an End"]

[Excerpts] The successful fulfillment of plans for social and economic development is impossible without the registration of the population through a census and with the aid of the passport system.

The passport system is connected with various state functions. The personal registration, carried out with the aid of this system, of the population living in the country's various regions or moving from one locality to another is used, for instance, in planning and siting various national economic projects and in housing and cultural construction.

The passport system is an important means of strengthening law and order and combating crime. By confirming the identity of its owner, the passport enables citizens to rapidly resolve many questions connected with the implementation of the rights guaranteed by the USSR Constitution and with the fulfillment of the obligations imposed on them.

The unified passport system has made it possible to improve the registration of manpower. It has helped to consolidate the principles of planning in the economy and to safeguard socialist law and order and legality. With its aid many citizens have found relatives and close friends with whom they had seemingly lost touch forever.

In the time that has elapsed since the establishment of the unified passport system enormous socioeconomic transformations have taken place in our country. Our state's might has increased immeasurably. The Soviet peoples' sociopolitical unity has strengthened and socialist democracy has further developed. The opening up and development of new economic regions and the construction of large-scale industrial complexes have intensified migration processes considerably, and the fundamental differences between the city and the countryside have disappeared. Under these conditions the passport system which used to be in operation could no longer perform the tasks set it since a considerable proportion of the population living in rural areas did not have passports.

Taking these facts into account, in 1974 the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on measures for the further improvement of the passport system and the USSR Council of Ministers soon approved the prototype of the new passport and the regulations governing the passport system in the USSR under which all Soviet citizens over 16 years of age must have a USSR citizen's passport.

The issue of new-style passports to the entire population of our vast country is a great and complex task which has required a large-scale restructuring of the activity of the internal affairs organs' passport apparatuses. By 1976 the passport forms and facilities for storing and retrieving documents had been designed, produced and dispatched to the internal affairs organs. A procedure for the work of the passport apparatuses and housing organization passport officials had been established to suit citizens' convenience. These officials now receive the population everywhere in the evenings and on Saturdays. So as to minimize the amount of working people's own time and work time taken up, a procedure has been established in cities and settlements whereby documents for the exchange and acquisition of passports are handed in to housing and municipal organizations which, having processed them, pass them on to the internal affairs organs. In rural localities documents are handed in to the soviet executive committees.

In the time which has elapsed since the full introduction in 1976 of the regulations on the passport system in the USSR, the new-style passport has been received by over 200 million Soviet citizens. The exchange of passports has already been completed by and large in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tallin, Riga and a number of the country's other cities. In many regions this work is at the final stage.

The old-style passport will no longer be valid as of 1 January 1982. It will not be possible to use it to embark on study or work, receive mail remittances or a pension, acquire transportation facilities, purchase aircraft tickets, or goods on credit, to witness a will and other documents at a notary's office or perform any actions requiring the presentation of a passport.

The passport of a citizen of the USSR.... May each person carry it with honor and dignity and promote with all his might the further flowering of our fatherland.

ASHKHABAD CONFERENCE DISCUSSES CRIME PREVENTION

PM090909 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Scientific Practice Conference in Ashkhabad"]

[Text] Questions of organizing the prevention of crime and the struggle against recurrences were discussed at a republic scientific practice conference held in Ashkhabad on 28 September.

The conference was opened by A.I. Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

Turkmen SSR Prosecutor V.I. Arinin delivered a report "The State of Repeated Crime and the Main Tasks in Organizing the Struggle Against it in the Republic." The keynote speaker and other speakers -- R.N. Berdyyev, Turkmen SSR minister of internal affairs; V.T. Putimtsev, Turkmen SSR deputy prosecutor; A.A. Kistovich, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court; and others -- noted that the republic prosecutor's office and internal affairs, justice and court organs, relying on the public and under the leadership of the party committees, are doing a great deal of work to consolidate socialist legality, intensify the struggle against crime and improve the citizens' legal culture. In recent years there has been an improvement in the coordination of the activity of law enforcement organs and public organizations in carrying out preventive measures and revealing, eliminating and preventing the causes and conditions promoting the commission of law violations.

At the same time the conference analyzed shortcomings in the organization of the work of the republic's law enforcement organs in preventing repeated crime and suggested ways of eliminating them.

Doctor of Juridicial Sciences B.S. Saryyev, chief of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Department, delivered a scientific report on problems of social adaptation for people who have served prison sentences.

The conference adopted corresponding recommendations.

Taking part in the work of the conference were M.G. Shmidt, member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau; R.A. Bazarova, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers: and I. Bekiyev, chief of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

SAFEKEEPING OF PUBLIC PROPERTY DISCUSSED

PM091521 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Protecting the People's Property"]

[Text] A conference of raykom secretaries, chairmen of rayispolkoms and people's control raykom secretaries, chairmen of rayispolkoms and people's control raykoms, leaders and secretaries of party organizations of a number of the city's enterprises and institutions, and representatives of law enforcement organs, was held at the Moscow Gorkom yesterday.

The conference was devoted to the question of the safekeeping of socialist property.

A report was delivered by A. Sputnov, chief of the Moscow Gorkom Administrative Organs Department.

Having noted the work being done in Moscow to consolidate the integrity of socialist property, improve its safekeeping and educate the working people in a spirit of communist consciousness and a thrifty attitude toward the people's property, the rapporteur dwelt in detail on the shortcomings still existing in this work.

Participating in the conference's work were I.B. Bugayev, chief of the Moscow Gorkom Party Organizational Work Department; V.P. Trushin, Chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Internal Affairs; V.V. Shiryayev, chairman of the Moscow City People's Control Committee; and M.G. Malkov, Moscow city prosecutor.

Moscow Gorkom Secretary N.N. Ponomarev addressed the conference.

ASHKHABAD PAPER ATTACKS TURKMEN EMIGRE

PM090949 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 30 September publishes on page 3 A 3,000-word article by writer Seyntniyaz Atayev, deputy chairman of the Ashkhabad Department of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, under the heading "Traitor." The article begins by describing the alleged wartime activities of Murad Tachmurat, a native of Soviet Turkmenia who "voluntarily joined the 'Turkestan Legion' of Hitler's army" and was involved in crimes and atrocities against the Turkmen people. The article outlines his position as a trusted SS member and his flight to the West at the end of the war, where he became an "active member of the anti-Soviet organization known as the Turkestan Liberation Committee" in Munich. Atayev goes on to describe Murad Tachmurat's subsequent activities in the West -- his vain attempts to convert Turkmen tourists to the "criminal path of treason to the motherland," his propaganda activities as "manager of the Turkestan section of Radio Liberty" and his links with the CIA. Atayev dwells on Murad Tachmurat's commentaries on Turkmen art and literature, rejecting his claims that Turkmen artists are fettered by "socialist realism" and the "collective approach to art," and concludes by asserting that despite his material possessions and U.S. citizenship Murad Tafchmurat knows no "spiritual peace," because of his "grave crimes."

RAILWAYS MINISTER PAVLOVSKIY VISITS BELORUSSIA

PM091007 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "Visit to Belorussia by USSR Railways Minister I.G. Pavlovskiy"]

[Text] I.G. Pavlovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR railways minister, visited Belorussia 1-2 October. Comrade Pavlovskiy was received by T. Ya. Kiselev, a candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. Participating in the talk which took place were V.V. Mitskevich, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; L.S. Firisanov, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; A.G. Andreyev, chief of the Belorussian Railroad; and other leading workers of the republic's party, soviet and economic organs.

The minister visited Koydanovo station in the Belorussian railroad's Minsk section and Stolbtsy and Gorodeya stations in the Baranovichi section, Minsk refrigerator plants and a tractor plant. Talks were held with their leaders on prospects for developing industrial rail transportation and improving the use of rolling stock. At the major Minsk-Tovarnyy shunting yards he talked with leaders and engineering and technical workers.

I.G. Pavlovskiy delivered a report to workers of the Belorussian Railroad Administration and leaders of the railroad's sections and enterprises of the capital's network on prospects for developing rail transportation in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The Belorussian railroad collective's tasks in improving backup for the shipment of national economic freight and passengers in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were defined. Particular attention was paid to the need for the prompt dispatching of potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural produce in October and the fourth quarter of the current year.

REPUBLIC MINISTERIAL, COURT APPOINTMENTS

PM090935 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIAYA in Russian on 3 October publishes on page one two Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 2 October. The first announces that "Comrade Nikolay Alekseyevich Stashenkov" has been relieved of his duties as Belorussian SSR Minister of Trade "in connection with his transfer to other work" and that "Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Makayed" has been appointed "Belorussian SSR Minister of Trade."

The second decree announces that "Comrade Nikolay Alekseyevich Stashenkov" has been awarded the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Certificate of Honor "for active, fruitful work in party and economic organs."

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 26 September carries on page 3 an Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 24 September announcing the elections of "Comrade Yevgeniy Alekseyevich Petrov as a member of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court."

The same paper also carries on page 3 an unattributed report entitled "Chronicle" which reports that the "Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade V.N. Semonova of her duties as a member of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court in connection with her retirement."

TWO SOVIET ARMENIANS LEAVE BELGIAN EMBASSY

NC101902 Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct, AFP -- The son of a leading Soviet actor sneaked past police guards into the Belgian Embassy with a companion and asked for political asylum today, but the youths left later when their parents turned up to fetch them.

Stepan Jagarkhanian and Khachatur Muradian, both 15-year-old Armenians, explained their expedition by saying they were "afraid of losing our youth" in a country where "every form of dissidence is punished" and "the school teaches only lies."

Young Jagarkhanian is the son of a famous Soviet actor, Armen Jagarkhanian, who played the (?leading) role in the prize-winning picture "Tehran 41" screened at the last International Film Festival here. Young Muradian is the son of a sculptor.

[A report from Moscow on the same incident by Paris AFP in English at 1717 GMT on 10 October states that: "Three such attempts have been reported here within the last month, two concerning the U.S. Embassy and one the French embassy."]

GRISHKYAVICHUS VIEWS CONSUMER SERVICES

PM081331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee: "Reliable Service for the Populace, a Matter of Prime Importance for the Party"]

[Text] The party's program demand -- that all our labor and all our thoughts must be aimed toward enhancing the Soviet people's well-being -- rang out with new vigor at the 26th CPSU Congress. "Specific concern about a specific human being, his needs and requirements is the beginning and the end point of the party's economic policy" -- these words, uttered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the congress have become the motto of all party, soviet and public organizations. And Lithuania's party organization proceeds from this basis in structuring its work.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan in the republic 78 percent of the national income was channeled toward improving the population's living standard. The housing conditions of every fifth inhabitant of Lithuania improved, the degree of comfort of apartments increased and, architecturally, cities and agricultural settlements assumed a more modern appearance. There are now an additional 5,400 hospital beds and also 52 polyclinics and outpatient surgeries were commissioned. The volume of trade turnover increased by 29 percent and consumer services, 40 percent. The prestige of workers in the service has been strengthened.

This sector of the economy is highly specific. Any --even a slight -- breakdown in services causes people extra trouble and wastes their time, puts them in a bad temper and directly affects their work capacity. The standard of service depends on how fully the population's demands are studied and satisfied, on the level of skill, education and moral tempering of workers in stores, cafes, workshops and house management committees and on whether they are able to establish a rapport with customers properly.

All these problems, as indeed the overwhelming majority of questions of the development of trade and consumer services, are tackled by local party, soviet and economic organs. Therefore, paraphrasing the well-known saying, we can say: "Show me the kind of order that reigns in the stores, workshops and service centers [priyemnyye punkty] of your city or village and I will tell what sort of party workers you are."

Naturally we do not have to do everything ourselves, nor do we always need to turn to the central bodies for help. Much is resolved by local initiative. I will cite an example. Consumer goods make up 40 percent of the republic's industrial output. Over four-fifths of the goods sold in our stores are of local manufacture. An approximately similar picture has also been observed among our neighbors. This has given rise to duplication, a surplus in output of some goods and a shortage of others. Several years ago a coordination center was set up consisting of authoritative representatives of Belorussia, Moldavia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. It helped to site rationally the production of cultural, everyday and household goods and haberdashery, not distributed centrally. As a result their range has noticeably expanded.

Another example. On the instructions of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers elaborated a scientifically sound scheme for siting establishments and enterprises providing services for the population. At that time particularly great attention was paid to the countryside. The sector's structure and management machinery were set to rights. On the one hand the republic associations Elektron, Bytovaya Tekhnika and Avtoservis and a housing construction and apartment repair trust are functioning. These are large, technically [well-] equippped service enterprises with skilled cadres. And they fulfill complex assignments for repairing TV and radio apparatus, domestic equipment and so forth. And on the other hand, there are consumer services combines in operation with a broad network of pavilions and comprehensive service centers.

They have been opened on almost every farm and at many industrial enterprises. Here minor repair work can be carried out on clothing, footwear and domestic articles, and orders can be taken for coats or shoes to be made up or a refrigerator or television to be repaired. The rayon consumer services combines send skilled workers to the villages according to a schedule, having first notified the public. This is precisely how things are organized in the republic's Vilkavishskiy, Utenskiy and other rayons.

Of course, even an excellently organized consumer service does not relieve a rural worker from all his everyday problems. For he must now and again travel to the rayon center for goods or to consult a doctor. Therefore the republic's party organization, fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's instruction, is comprehensively resolving the problem of improving the rural population's living conditions. The task has been set for every farm to have a store, a cafe-canteen, a kindergarten and a pavilion or comprehensive service center for consumer services by the end of the current 5-year plan. Houses of culture and outpatient surgeries are also being built according to the unified scheme which has been drawn up, based on the special demographic features of kolkhozes and interfarm associations. We are fashioning new villages with comprehensive social centers, enlisting talented architects for this. We are creating model settlements which will be a graphic example for other farms. The farm centers of the Ritu Aushura, Draugas and Erishkyay Kolkhozes, the XXV Syezd KPSS and the Mirchurin Sovkhozes and a number of other farms are just like that. Their example shows that everything depends on the diligence, creative spirit, and organization of the people and on the efficient work of party organizations and farm managers.

The rational organization of people's everyday life helps to retain cadres in the countryside. And this is an important condition for the successful implementation of the food program outlined by our party. Therefore we also regard the provision of incentives for subsidiary farms, help with fodder and a well-adjusted service for purchasing milk and meat from the peasants and other things, as belonging to the sphere of "consumer services." To increase a villager's allotment of land in the immediate vicinity of the farm center to 0.25 hectares and to make women's work lighter -- are among the decisions adopted recently. During the summer harvest work, for instance, rural canteens and stores work longer hours than usual.

Party committees are paying great attention to improving housing construction in the villages and to new forms of help for newcomers. For instance, kolkhoz members are already relieved of a considerable degree of worries about building materials and craftsmen. They have only to select one of the house plans offered by architects, make out an application to the kolkhoz board and the kolkhoz board will handle all the chores involved in the building work and issue the necessary loan. We think that by 1990 Lithuania will have completely rid itself of the remnants of the private farms (khutory).

There is a quite dense network of small towns-- former volost and rayon centers -- in the republic. Since collectivization, some of them were left out of the mainstream of affairs, modern settlements have grown up round about them, life has flourished, while here the municipal services have fallen into decay and the people have begun to leave for the republic's major centers. Yet many of these small towns have a rich history, and cultural traditions and their own customs remain strong. How could we have ignored this? Now a number of these small towns have become farm centers and building is going on in them on the basis of pooling resources from various departments.

It is impossible to improve services for the population without improving the forms and methods of trade and without strengthening its material base and mechanizing labor-intensive work. In Lithuania now the proportion of self-service stores in the overall trade turnover has increased to 67 percent in state trade and to 86 percent in the consumer cooperative trade. Packaging equipment is being used on an increasingly broad scale which makes it possible for products to be delivered directly from the food enterprise to the store without any intermediate transfer.

The initiators of this -- the Klaypeda trade workers -- have calculated that the innovation has enabled stores' space to be used 2-3 times more efficiently, the need for warehouse premises to be considerably reduced and -- this is the most important -- noticeable savings in customers' time to be achieved. Progressive methods are also making great headway at public catering enterprises. These include, primarily, fixed price meals, prepaid vouchers for workers, student and school canteens and the introduction of conveyor-belt systems. Special insulated containers are being widely used to keep construction workers' food hot.

Multifarious tasks, connected with enhancing the people's well-being, are being constantly kept in view by Communists, from the party groups all the way to the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party. The attention party gorkoms and raykoms are paying to the service sphere has intensified considerably. The problems of improving this sphere are discussed at plenums, meetings of the party-economic aktiv and bureau sessions and are regularly examined at sessions of the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms.

There is much of interest in the work of the Vilnyus gorkom. On its initiative, the network of advance orders departments has been considerably expanded with the aim of improved service for the city's working people. Now good products can be obtained in these departments at many enterprises and organization. Thanks to the gorkom's efforts, the number of places in workers' canteens will be increased to a rational level in the Lithuanian capital in the near future. Our cafes and restaurants where people of all age groups can relax according to their own particular tastes are popular with both Vilnyus' inhabitants and its visitors.

They are attracted to such establishments by the modern interior decor, the comfort and the courteous cordiality of the managers.

I would also like to mention the development of certain types of services connected with family traditions and the strengthening of people's atheistic world outlook. In Vilnyus, as moreover in other major cities of Lithuania, splendid wedding palaces have been built. Young parents also go to them with their newborn children to give them their name in a festive atmosphere.

In life we are visited not only by joy but also by sorrow. The greatest grief is caused by the demise of our nearest and dearest. They must be seen off on their final journey with due ceremony. The workers of the consumer services have taken on all the chores involved. Among the capital's green hills in a place remote from the uproar, an unfussy building for civil funerals has appeared. Needless to say, this helps the relatives endure the sorrowful event and feel some consolation. And at the same time it weakens the position of the church which tries to regard itself as having a monopoly and as a lawgiver in matters of family customs and traditions.

Cadres in the service sphere have always been an object of attention for the republic's party organizations. They were mentioned at the Central Committee plenum devoted to questions of consumer service and trade. A session of the Central Committee bureau discussed the work of the republic's Ministry of Consumer Services in the selection, placement and education of cadres.

In trade, consumer services and other sectors of the service sphere there are many good, enterprising workers with a sound work record and plenty of work experience. Among them are over 9,000 Communists. Because enterprises are widely scattered and their work forces are small it is difficult to conduct party work there. In some stores or workshops there may be only one or two Communists. In such instances the following motto is most appropriate: "And the warrior went alone onto the field of battle." We have many examples where Communists in a principled manner express their attitude to violations of trading rules and of labor discipline. We think that in a number of cities and rayon centers of the republic the party organs are acting correctly in creating shop organizations -- albeit only small ones initially -- and in seeking to ensure that communists are in charge of stores and their sections.

After the discussion of the question of work with cadres in the service sphere by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee bureau, the collegium of the republic's Ministry of Consumer Services and its party organization conducted a profound analysis of the state of affairs in the sector. They began to pay greater attention here to the middle echelon -- the skilled workers in charge of workships -- created a reserve for promotion and stepped up the work of young people's mentors. Quite good conditions have been created at consumer services enterprises for work by pensioners and disabled people. Some of them work at home and others work reduced hours.

Of course we also have many unresolved problems. The repair and maintainance of the housing stock still remain a weak spot. Construction workers have to be reminded continually that the commissioning of children's preschool establishments in the countryside is just as important as commissioning other installations. The population rightly demands that the quality and standard of services and the discipline of workers in the service sphere be improved and that the sphere be resolutely purged of dishonest people.

There are questions which require examination at union level. In particular there is the problem of mutual relations between industrial enterprises and consumer services enterprises. A television or refrigerator has broken down, the owner turns to the repair workshop but there is no diagnostic apparatus there, no spare parts or else the craftsmen are totally unfamiliar with this new model. In our view it is expedient to establish a unified system of mutual relations between industry and the repair services and ensure the obligatory supply of the necessary quantity of spare parts. The suppliers should forfeit substantial sums for failure to supply the repair workers with these spare parts.

The discussion in PRAVDA of problems of improving consumer service has attracted the attention of party workers and helped them to see new facets of this important matter. We realize that daily attention to the service sphere by the party is a guarantee for its success. the republic's Communists will exert every effort to ensure the complete fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the radical improvement of consumer services.

SOVIET ECONOMIST VIEWS PRICES POLICY, PROBLEMS

PM081521 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof L. Bulochnikova under the rubric "Talks on Social and Political Topics": "Through the Labor of Each..."]

[Text] There are many noteworthy traits and peculiarities in our country's life. One of them is the supreme humanity of the socialist system. The CPSU has always proceeded from the premise that the fullest satisfaction of people's material and cultural needs is the supreme goal of the party's economic policy.

The 24th CPSU Congress initiated a more profound economic shift toward satisfaction of people's material and spiritual needs. And this course is being consistently implemented.

People's living standards are determined by a complex combination of indicators. And they are all important: The level of consumption, the level of educational development, the provision of housing and preschool establishments, the development of the services sphere and so forth.

Yet there is the chief, generalizing indicator which characterizes the people's well-being. This indicator is real income.

An entire system of very important socioeconomic measures is there to ensure the further growth of the population's real incomes. There is, above all, the party's continuing course toward further raising wages. Wages account for three-fourths of the growth of real incomes. Workers' and employees' average monthly pay is to increase by 13-16 percent, reaching R190-195 in 1985. Kolkhoz members' pay will increase by 20-22 percent. Counting revenue from personal plots, their incomes will be very close to those of workers and employees.

The growth of wages, in contrast to other ways of raising living standards such as increasing payments and benefits from social consumption funds, reducing or removing taxes and so forth, is of great importance. The fact is that wages are not only the main and decisive source of the people's prosperity, but are also the principal economic lever whereby the state ensures people's material interest in the results of their labor. It should be said that the main direction of improving the people's well-being is determined not by subjective choice but by the objective conditions of the country's development. For example, in the first postwar decade the main way to increase the population's real incomes was to reduce retail prices. This made it possible not only to raise Soviet people's living standards, but also to regulate monetary circulation, which had been in a state of confusion during the war. At the same time, certain negative features came to the surface. The reduction of consumer goods prices increased the differences between the living standards of different categories of the population, since highly paid strata of the population benefit more from the reduction while the average- and low-paid categories of working people benefit considerably less.

Moreover, consumer goods prices, while having a considerable effect on the level and structure of consumption, have no direct bearing on labor incentives, whereas the consistent implementation of the basic principle of socialism -- distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor -- requires an effective system of material interest in work results.

In this connection, when determining the basic guidelines for the growth of the people's prosperity in subsequent years, the party steered a course toward substantially increasing the population's monetary incomes in order, first, to raise the level of consumption of those strata of the population who pay was lower than average, second, to eliminate unwarranted differences between the living standards of different social strata, and third, to intensify the role of pay as an incentive.

The results of the party's policy are there for all to see: in the seventies the number of families of workers, employees and kolkhoz members earning over R100 per head almost trebled.

Wages are the main and determining source of the growth of people's prosperity under socialism, but not the only one. A considerable and ever increasing proportion of material and cultural wealth is being distributed in socialist society through social consumption funds. This is one of the most notable traits of the Soviet way of life. In fact, as a result of payments and benefits from these funds people in the USSR are provided with free education, the opportunity to improve their skills, free medical aid, pensions and allowances, and student grants. They also pay for annual leave and free and preferential passes to sanatoriums and rest homes, and they finance children's attendance at preschool establishments.

To get a real picture and, so to speak, feel of the role and significance of social consumption funds in the solution of socialist society's very important social tasks and in the life of every Soviet family, let us take a look at the figures. In 1980, payments and benefits from social consumption funds totaled R116.5 billion. Some R438 per capita were paid out of these funds compared with R354 in 1975. In the current 5-year plan this source of increased prosperity will be further developed, which will enable approximately 50 million people to increase their budgets through bigger pensions and bigger state assistance for families with children. There will be 2.5 million more places in children's preschool establishments.

The party sees housing conditions as playing an important part in improving the people's well-being. No other state in the world has experienced housing construction on the massive scale characteristic of our country. Moreover, we have the cheapest housing. Our apartment rents have not changed since 1928, although everyone knows that the housing stock has changed beyond recognition since then. Housing rents currently constitute 1-1.5 percent of the family budget, less than 4 percent even counting municipal services. Apartment rents in our country cover only one-third of essential spending on the maintenance of the housing stock. The rest (more than R6 billion) comes out of the state budget.

People's living standards and the growth of their real incomes depend not only on the amount of material and spiritual wealth. An equally important part is played by the level of prices for consumer goods and services. The CPSU is pursuing a policy specifically geared to the stabilization of retail prices for the basic types of goods. The prices of bread, baked goods, pasta, hulled and rolled products, vegetable oil, sugar and the main types of fish and canned goods remain at the 1955 level and of meat and dairy products at the 1962 level. Prices of a fixed range of textiles, clothes, footwear and many other daily items and also of the main cultural, consumer and household goods have been maintained.

The price of any item must cover the cost of production. If the price does not correspond to the actual outlay on production and marketing of the item, then a state subsidy is needed. This happens, in particular, in the production of livestock products. Because of the increased purchase prices for milk and other livestock products, state expenditure on purchasing, processing and marketing them considerably exceeds retail prices. To bridge the gap the state annually allocates from the budget considerable funds to cover the expenditure. If you take into account the subsidy for the production of goods for children, then this sum shoots up.

State subsidies as a means of keeping retail prices stable cannot be permanent. They are a temporary economic measure. The purpose of the state subsidy is to neutralize a particular unfavorable factor which is causing production costs to rise. Without it the price must be brought into line with the value of the item, that is, into line with labor expenditure. This is an objective requirement of the law of value which society cannot ignore.

Prices are a very flexible and mobile economic lever. Therefore the price stabilization policy presupposes rather than rules out their amendment in one direction or the other, depending on circumstances substantially affecting the level of production and consumption. In view of the increase in expenditure on the extraction of raw materials and the growing intricacy of production technology, the USSR State Committee on Prices decided to raise the retail prices of certain nonessential goods. But in social life, as in nature, all things are interrelated and interdependent. People can work and live only in accordance with objective laws and possibilities. These possibilities are determined by people's labor, by its efficiency. The way we live, the way we eat and dress, our spiritual requirements -- all this is ultimately determined by the way we work and by our attitude to our work. The better we work and the higher our labor productivity, the less time society spends on the production of creatuve comforts and the more time it has for spiritual production. That is why the party sees the raising of Soviet people's living standards and the successful fulfillment of the social program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress as being inextricably linked to the further, substantial improvement of our economic efficiency and social labor productivity.

Labor productivity growth has been a most important socioeconomic task at all stages of our country's development. For, as V. I. Lenin said, it is the paramount and most important factor in the victory of communist society. But the problem of increasing labor productivity and improving work quality has never been more acute and topical than it is today. The fact is that, the higher the level of economic development, the bigger the role of labor productivity. Suffice it to say that nine-tenths of the national income, that is, what we produce in the 11th 5-Year Plan, has to come from increased labor efficiency.

Life and the facts show that, unfortunately, by no means all of us are establishing the connection. These are still people in our society who try to get away with slipshod work but want to live in style. Many letters which SELSKAYA ZHIZN receives from readers show that labor discipline is by no means what it should be in all enterprises.

The 11th 5-Year Plan is striding rapidly across the country. Little time has passed, yet so much has been done to successfully fulfill the party's social program. Suffice it to mention the important CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on increasing production of essential goods in 1981-85 and on the fuller satisfaction of the population's demand for them, and also on increasing state assistance for families with children and on further improving pensions for the population.

But we would not be materialists and Marxists if we were to ignore the difficulties that are occurring in the implementation of the very complex tasks of socialist building. Apart from the subjective factors which are inhibiting and hampering our socioeconomic development, there are also many objective facts which are hindering the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party in the sphere of raising living standards.

We can and must combat our difficulties and problems with the utmost discipline, enthusiasm, all-round initiative and supreme organization. So it has been whenever the motherland required it, and so it will be this time.

CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS, STATISTICS

LD090843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] The country's farmers have completed the grain harvest. The harvest of late crops -- rice, corn, sunflowers, sugar beet, vegetables and fruit -- is now being gathered in. The autumn weather is not favorable. Nevertheless, the pace of work is high.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the harvest of sunflowers, for example, has been cleared from an area of 1.3 million hectares during the last 7 days. This is almost twice as much as during the previous week.

In the country as a whole rice has been harvested from 85 percent of the total area and corn from 92 percent. Sugar beet growers are working hard. Roots have been lifted from 2.7 million hectares. This is three-quarters of the plan.

The lifting of potatoes is nearing completion. The potato crop has been lifted from 92 percent of the planted area.

Sowing of winter crops and plowing of winter fallow are continuing.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 9-12 OCT

LD110339/LD130519 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 9-12 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

9 October

Farmers in 10 rayons of Saratovskaya Oblast have fulfilled the plan of preparing the soil for the winter. At the same time they are harvesting sunflowers. Two-thirds of the harvested crop has already been threshed. (0500 GMT)

A total of 80,000 hectares has been allotted to sugar beet in Kazakhstan. To date this crop has been lifted from half the area and dispatched to sugar refineries. A good harvest has been grown. Each hectare is yielding an average of 40 quintals more than last year. A good harvest of potatoes and other vegetables has been grown this year in Karagandinskaya Oblast. Gathering of the crop has already been completed. Potato production has been overfulfilled by over 4,000 tons. The plan for vegetables deliveries has also been considerably overfulfilled. (1200 GMT)

The first 300,000 tons of sugar beet have reached Altayskiy Kray's refineries. The kray is harvesting this valuable crop at a high rate. Beet has been gathered from almost 80 percent of the fields. (1300 GMT)

Kazakh farmers have grown a reasonable grain harvest in difficult weather conditions this year. In many oblasts the yield is better than last year. The harvest has now been successfully completed. The harvest of rice, corn, potatoes, vegetables, industrial and other late crops is continuing. The rice harvest is a good one. The average yield in the republic is over 45 quintals per hectare. In Chimkentskaya Oblast the yield ranges up to 57 quintals per hectare. The corn harvest is also good. At present the average yield is over 47 quintals per hectare. (1430 GMT)

10 October

Nearly all cotton being sent to processing points in Turkmenistan is first class. Cotton farmers in Tadzhikistan have already gathered and delivered to the state about half of the annual planned total. Over 3,500 cotton harvesting machines are in operation on the fields of the republic. (0100 GMT)

The Ukraine's farmers have completed the sowing of winter crops. The harvesting of corn, sugar beet and potatoes is nearing completion. Fodder procurement in Kazakhstan is continuing. Today 16 oblasts reported overfulfilling the annual plan for laying in hay and haylage. Semipalatinskaya Oblast fulfilled the silage plan by 120 percent. (0700 GMT)

Three-quarters of the sugar beets have been dug up in the Ukraine, and nearly 8 million tons of beet tops have been laid in for silage. The Komi ASSR has had the best potato crop in 5 years. The average yield is 171 quintals per hectare. (1330 GMT)

In Tadzhikistan 400,000 tons of cotton have been delivered to date. Almost a third of this amount comes from fine-fiber varieties developed by Turkmen plant breeders. (1600 GMT)

11 October

Kazakh farmers have overfulfilled the plan for procuring hay and haylage. Farmers in Kalmytskaya ASSR have sown all winter fields to rye and wheat in record time. Orlovskaya Oblast's farmers have completed plowing of autumn fallow. (0100 GMT)

This year Kirgiz farmers are harvesting almost 25 quintals of grain crops per hectare. (0900 GMT)

Stavropolskiy Kray's machine operators have completed autumn sowing on the second million hectares. This year farmers in the kray laid in 2.4 million tons of grain crops, thus overfulfilling the plan by 500,000 tons. Almost one-third of the kray's farms gathered 35 to 40 quintals of wheat per hectare this year. (2105 GMT)

Many Kazakh farms have overfulfilled their state grain sales plans. A good grain harvest has been collected over an area of 25 million hectares. Many farms obtained 15-18 or more quintals per hectare. (2204 GMT)

12 October

To date Tadzhikistan has delivered to procurement points 500,000 tons of cotton or 55 percent of the year's target. (0500 GMT)

Turkmenistan is today completing the harvesting of the millionth ton of raw cotton. More than 7,000 cotton harvesting combines are working in the fields. (0700 GMT)

Bryanskaya Oblast is finishing the potato harvest, which is quite good in most areas despite bad weather. Uzbekistan is continuing fodder procurement; 7 million tons have been laid in to date. (0700 GMT)

Kuybyshevskaya Oblast has completed plowing 10 days faster than last year. Almost 2.5 million hectares have been prepared for spring sowing. (0900 GMT)

Estonian farmers have already procured one and a half times as much cabbage, carrots and other vegetables as last year. Fodder procurement is continuing in Uzbekistan. To date 7 million tons of sown and natural grass has been stored, which is twice as much haylage as the planned minimum. (0900 GMT)

STOCKRAISING PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER ASSESSED

PM091035 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Livestock Units Must Be Completely Ready for the Winter"]

[Excerpt] The prime concern is fodder production. The situation is by no means entirely satisfactory. In the country as a whole more of all types of fodder, except haylage and grass meal, has been laid in than last year, but a number of places have failed to meet the target. Laying in of silage is behind schedule in a number of RSFSR oblasts and in Moldavia and Georgia. Wider use must be made of fall fodder reserves in order to rectify the situation. The reserves are great. In the RSFSR alone the plan is to lay in an extra 3.6 million tons of food waste, 25 million tons of sugar and fodder beet tops, potato haulms and vegetable growing refuse, over 20 million tons of food and processing industry waste and 2.5 million tons of leafy fodder and conifer needles. In southern parts of the country catch crops are ready. By no means all the corn has yet been harvested for silage. There is a great deal of raw material to replenish stocks of mixed silage and mixed feed pellets. Some straw remains to be harvested. The same goes for the aftermath on natural fodder land. Party and soviet organ personnel and farm leaders and specialists must take immediate measures to use everything that has been grown in fields and meadows.

Also the time has come to ensure the establishment of a reliable basis for the processing and rational utilization of all types of forage and to organize things in such a way that not one kilogram reaches livestock in its raw state. It is particularly important to do this because this coming winter in many parts of the country straw will constitute over one-third and in some places about one-half of the total amount of coarse fodder. During the staff period feed preparation shops must operate on every farm. That is why it is so important to expedite right now the commissioning of new projects and to get existing equipment in working order as soon as possible.

There is a lot of work to be done. It is sufficient to say that by the beginning of October a considerable proportion of cattle unit feed preparation shops were not ready and many of them were not equipped for thermochemical processing of straw. As patrons industrial enterprises can and must do a lot to help prepare feed preparation shops and livestock units for the winter. For example, some plants in Izhevsk put forward a valuable initiative by pledging to carry out all this work in September. They kept their word.

But it is the installation workers of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture who have to do most of the work to equip feed preparation shops. In 8 months they put into operation 1,338 plants, fulfilling the plan by 102 percent. Only the installation workers of the Ukraine and Turkmenistan failed to meet the target. It has to be said that the lag is not always due to bad work by installation workers. Sometimes the construction workers hold up the commissioning of projects.

As is known, construction materials for agriculture bought out of funds allocated for the first three quarters must be delivered to sites no later than 15 September irrespective of plan fulfillment status. But this regulation has frequently been violated. For example, the Yashkinskiy slate plant has regularly failed to meet orders for slate, which has hampered work on the construction and repair of livestock raising premises and feed preparation shops in Altayskiy Kray and Omskaya, Tomskaya, Novosibirskaya and Kurganskaya Oblasts. The Balakleya, Nikolayevskiy, Zdolbunov and Bryansk cement plants owe Belorussian villages thousands of tons of cement. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry and timber supply and sale administrations are failing to fulfill plans for the supply of commercial timber and lumber, which is holding up the preparation of livestock units for the winter. Plants of the Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production have failed to supply a number of essential machines.

MINISTER NOTES IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRARIAN POLICY

LD092220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Soviet exhibition of economic achievements greeted guests today. They were front-ranking workers from kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Here is a report by our correspondent:

The front-rankers are today being presented with honorary diplomas and vouchers for Moskvich cars as a reward for good work. The formal ceremony has now begun. Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, USSR Minister of Agriculture, greeted the competition victors. During his speech, he dwelt on certain results achieved this year.

[Begin Mesyats recording] As you know, the year developed extremely unfavorably as far as weather conditions are concerned. It was only thanks to the consistent implementation of the long-term course of the party's agrarian policy, the material and technical potential created in the countryside, the increased skill and tenacity of farmers, and the purposeful organizational and mass political work of party, administrative and agricultural bodies that the dire effect of the severe drought was mitigated to a considerable extent, and that there was a further growth in production of grain, feed and livestock produce in many regions. The number of cattle and poultry increased. Farms in many oblasts and republics increased the sale of meat, milk and eggs to the state. The most important task now for workers at livestock farms and complexes is to further increase the output of livestock produce by making the publicly-owned herd more productive. [end recording]

COSMOS 1314 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD091742 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 October (TASS) -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1314" was launched in the Soviet Union today. The sputnik carries equipment designed to continue the programme of exploration of the natural resources of the earth in the interests of different branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The sputnik's initial period of revolution -- 89 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 263 kilometers, the minimum -- 220 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally. The incoming information is transmitted to the state scientific-research and production center "Priroda."

RADUGA COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD101440 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct (TASS) -- The Soviet Union launched another communication satellite of the "Raduga" (Rainbow) type Friday.

The sputnik carries relaying equipment, designed to assure continuous, round-the-clock telephone-and-telegraph radio communications in the superhigh frequency band and the simultaneous transmission of central television's colour and black-and-white programs to stations of the "Orbita" network.

The satellite was put into near-stationary circular orbit at a distance of 35,900 kilometers from the earth. Period of revolution is 24 hours 02 minutes. Inclination of the orbit is 0.4 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally. The satellite has the international registration index "Statsionar-3".

PRAVDA VIEWS WORK ON HIGH-TENSION POWER LINES

PM071501 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 October publishes on page 3 a 1,800-word M. Glukhovskiy article under the heading "Power Bridges to the Future." The article discusses current research in the Soviet Union on developing electric power transmission lines. Noting the problem of transporting power from cheap energy sources such as Ekibastuz and the Kansk-Achinsk basins to industrial regions of the Urals and the eastern USSR, the article notes the advantages of "high-tension electricity transmission lines, particularly over very long distances." Glukhovskiy goes on to outline current work in this sphere and in particular to state that "research has begun to create equipment for a DC electricity transmission line from the Kansk-Achinsk energy complex to the center of the country" operating at 3 million volts. In conclusion he states: "Specialists believe that prospects exist for creating electricity transmission lines operating at 2-3 million volts AC and up to 5 million volts DC. These are scientific predictions. They must be tested and confirmed or refuted. An experimental base is needed for this."